



---

# ***Daily Report***

## **Central Eurasia**

FBIS-SOV-94-182  
Tuesday  
20 September 1994

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owner(s).

**NOTICE TO READERS:**

Due to customer demand, FBIS plans to begin publishing statistical material from Russia and other independent states of the former Soviet Union in the FBIS Daily Report: Central Eurasia (FBIS-SOV series) as a weekly Supplement titled "Economic Review." Statistical material now appearing in the FBIS Report: Central Eurasia (FBIS-USR series), which has a smaller circulation, will temporarily be double-published in both reports through 28 September. Economic material which refers to policy issues rather than statistics will continue to be published in the FBIS-USR series, pending further review.

New customers should subscribe to the FBIS Daily Report: Central Eurasia (FBIS-SOV series) to obtain the weekly Central Eurasia Economic Review in the future. Currently Daily Report customers will receive this Supplement automatically.

# Daily Report

## Central Eurasia

FBIS-SOV-94-182

### CONTENTS

20 September 1994

#### INTERREGIONAL AFFAIRS

|                                                 |   |
|-------------------------------------------------|---|
| ITAR-TASS Carries Press Review for 20 Sep ..... | 1 |
|-------------------------------------------------|---|

#### RUSSIA INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

|                                                                              |   |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|
| Yeltsin Receives Shevardnadze, Abkhaz Leader [ITAR-TASS] .....               | 2 |
| Press Service on Shevardnadze Talks [ITAR-TASS] .....                        | 2 |
| Stepashin Meets German Counterpart in Bonn [Moscow TV] .....                 | 2 |
| Germany Reschedules Russia's Debt [ITAR-TASS] .....                          | 3 |
| 'Too Soon To Celebrate' Over Haiti Outcome [IZVESTIYA 20 Sep] .....          | 3 |
| Doubts on Haiti Occupation Noted [ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA 20 Sep] .....           | 4 |
| Date Not Yet Set for Yeltsin Ukraine Visit [INTERFAX] .....                  | 4 |
| Russia Hails Tajik Cease-Fire Accord [INTERFAX] .....                        | 4 |
| Peacekeepers Could Police Tajiks' Conflict [IZVESTIYA 20 Sep] .....          | 5 |
| Rybin Assures Belgrade of Attitude on Sanctions [INTERFAX] .....             | 6 |
| Military Cooperation Plan Signed With Finland [ITAR-TASS] .....              | 6 |
| Kozyrev To Meet Japanese Counterpart [ITAR-TASS] .....                       | 6 |
| Adamishin Wants UK To Understand Priorities [INTERFAX] .....                 | 7 |
| Trains May Skirt Lithuania To Avoid \$20 Levy [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 17 Sep] ..... | 7 |
| Government Employees Travel to U.S. for Training [IZVESTIYA 17 Sep] .....    | 8 |
| U.S. Scientists Joining in Nuclear Studies [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 17 Sep] .....    | 8 |

#### RUSSIA NATIONAL AFFAIRS

##### Political Issues

|                                                                            |    |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Shumeyko Wants Parliament Mandate Extended [ITAR-TASS] .....               | 9  |
| Prosecutor's Office Protests Varennikov Acquittal [SEGODNYA 15 Sep] .....  | 9  |
| Varennikov's Lawyer Comments [IZVESTIYA 16 Sep] .....                      | 9  |
| Terekhov Supporters Picket Prosecutor's Office [INTERFAX] .....            | 9  |
| Kostikov: Democrats Justified in Backing Yeltsin [INTERFAX] .....          | 9  |
| Major Figures Assess Fall Political Scene [ROSSIYSKIYE VESTI 17 Sep] ..... | 9  |
| LDPR Deputy Predicts Early Elections [ITAR-TASS] .....                     | 10 |
| Agrarians Support Congress of Patriotic Forces [INTERFAX] .....            | 11 |
| Opposition To Use Wage Delays as Trump Card [ITAR-TASS] .....              | 11 |

##### Economic Issues

|                                                                              |    |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Yeltsin Signs Decrees To Stimulate Investment [INTERFAX] .....               | 12 |
| Finance Ministry To Maintain Deficit, Credit Targets [SEGODNYA 17 Sep] ..... | 12 |
| Grain Imports Through Private Channels Likely [SELSKAYA ZHIZN 17 Sep] .....  | 12 |
| Non-Payments in Fuel 'Acute' Problem [ITAR-TASS] .....                       | 12 |
| Increase in Retail Sales, Imports Reported [INTERFAX] .....                  | 13 |
| Council of Employers' Associations Formed [RABOCHAYA TRIBUNA 16 Sep] .....   | 13 |

##### Military & Space Issues

|                                                                             |    |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Duma Aide on Civilian Control of Military [ROSSIYSKIYE VESTI 17 Sep] .....  | 13 |
| Arms Exports Sustained, Expected To Increase [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 17 Sep] ..... | 15 |
| Debts to Defense Enterprises 'Slightly' Down [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 16 Sep] ..... | 15 |
| New Defense Industry Database Described [ITAR-TASS] .....                   | 15 |
| Mir Cosmonauts Carry Out Experiments [ITAR-TASS] .....                      | 16 |

## Regional Affairs

|                                                                                |    |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Chechen Intelligence: 'Russian Spy' Captured [ITAR-TASS] .....                 | 16 |
| Groznyy Commandant on Russian 'Aggression' [ITAR-TASS] .....                   | 16 |
| Chechen Foreign Minister on Opposition [INTERFAX] .....                        | 16 |
| Dudayev Reportedly Bribes Officials [SEGODNYA 17 Sep] .....                    | 17 |
| Amnesty Suspended in Chechnya [ITAR-TASS] .....                                | 17 |
| Chechen Opposition Foreswears Offensive Action [ITAR-TASS] .....               | 17 |
| Khasbulatov Leaves Chechnya, Situation Quiet [ITAR-TASS] .....                 | 17 |
| Yelsin's 'Main' Chechen Adviser on Dudayev [ITAR-TASS] .....                   | 17 |
| Shakhrai Views Chechen Situation [Moscow Radio] .....                          | 18 |
| Areas Bordering Chechnya Reinforce Defenses [ITAR-TASS] .....                  | 19 |
| Air Force Units Readied in Case of Need in Chechnya [Moscow TV] .....          | 19 |
| PRAVDA Correspondents Report From Chechnya [16 Sep] .....                      | 19 |
| Gen Lebed Scores Cossack Pact With Dudayev [SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 17 Sep] .....   | 20 |
| Volgorechensk Secures Autonomy From Kostroma [ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA 16 Sep] ..... | 21 |
| Polezhayev Regional Development Book Quoted [RABOCHAYA TRIBUNA 17 Sep] .....   | 21 |
| Urals Military District To Hold Exercise 20-24 Sep [Moscow Radio] .....        | 23 |
| Traffic Restricted on Georgian Road From 19 Sep [Radio Rossii] .....           | 23 |
| Emergency To Be Extended in Ingushetia, North Ossetia [Radio Rossii] .....     | 23 |
| Smolensk Nuclear Plant Operating at One-Third Capacity [ITAR-TASS] .....       | 23 |

## UKRAINE

### International Affairs

|                                                                   |    |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Kiev To Request Easing of UN Contributions [INTERFAX] .....       | 24 |
| Disagreement With IMF on Stabilization [INTERFAX] .....           | 24 |
| EBRD Director Views Financial Aid [URYADOVYY KURYER 13 Sep] ..... | 24 |

### National Affairs

|                                                                              |    |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Reportage on Crimean Government Crisis .....                                 | 26 |
| Meshkov Rejects Saburov Resignation [INTERFAX] .....                         | 26 |
| Deputies To Meet Meshkov Delegation [KRYMSKAYA GAZETA 15 Sep] .....          | 26 |
| Tsekov Holds News Conference [KRYMSKAYA GAZETA 15 Sep] .....                 | 26 |
| Government Conducts Usual Business [KRYMSKAYA GAZETA 15 Sep] .....           | 27 |
| Meshkov Appeal on Crisis [KRYMSKAYA GAZETA 13 Sep] .....                     | 28 |
| Text of Crimean Presidential Edicts [KRYMSKAYA GAZETA 13 Sep] .....          | 28 |
| Edict Appointing Executive Authorities [KRYMSKAYA GAZETA 13 Sep] .....       | 29 |
| Statute on Executive Authority Leadership [KRYMSKAYA GAZETA 13 Sep] .....    | 30 |
| Decree on Interregional Policy Commission [KRYMSKIYE IZVESTIYA 16 Sep] ..... | 32 |
| Meshkov Receives Messages of Support [KRYMSKAYA GAZETA 13 Sep] .....         | 32 |
| Call for Meshkov's Resignation [KRYMSKAYA PRAVDA 16 Sep] .....               | 32 |
| Trade Unions Appeal for Commonsense [KRYMSKAYA GAZETA 13 Sep] .....          | 32 |
| Communist Leader on Situation [PRAVDA 19 Sep] .....                          | 33 |
| Melnikov Apologizes for Meshkov Actions [KRYMSKIYE IZVESTIYA 16 Sep] .....   | 34 |
| Militia Upholding Public Safety [KRYMSKAYA GAZETA 15 Sep] .....              | 34 |
| MVD Says Situation Calm [KRYMSKAYA GAZETA 13 Sep] .....                      | 34 |
| Chronicle of Events in Conflict [KRYMSKAYA GAZETA 13 Sep] .....              | 35 |
| Origins of Confrontation Examined [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 17 Sep] .....             | 35 |
| 'Struggle for Power' Viewed [HOLOS UKRAYINY 13 Sep] .....                    | 37 |
| Parliament on Corruption, Tasks for Winter [KRYMSKAYA PRAVDA 16] .....       | 38 |
| URP Leader on Unification With Democrats [SLOBIDSKYY KRAY 13 Sep] .....      | 39 |
| Background of Kuchma Chief Adviser Viewed [POST-POSTUP 14 Sep] .....         | 40 |
| Donbass Deemed 'Epicenter' of Political Trouble [POST-POSTUP 1-6 Sep] .....  | 42 |
| Production Decline in Donbass Mines [RABOCHAYA TRIBUNA 17 Sep] .....         | 43 |
| Status, Prospects of Gas Industry Reviewed [URYADOVYY KURYER 10 Sep] .....   | 43 |
| Kharkov Official Details Grain Procurement [SLOBIDSKYY KRAY 13 Sep] .....    | 45 |



## WESTERN REGION

### Belarus

|                                                                          |    |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Lukashenka Reports to Local Leaders [Minsk Radio] .....                  | 47 |
| Lukashenka Reassures Private Businessmen of Support [BELAPAN] .....      | 49 |
| Hryb To Urge Deputies To Give Up Mandates Early [INTERFAX] .....         | 50 |
| Military Cooperation Discussed With NATO Officials [BELAPAN] .....       | 50 |
| Draft Edict on Combating Crime 'Police-State' Act [SVABODA 19 Sep] ..... | 50 |
| Leader of Liberal Democratic Party on Goals [DOBRY VECHAR 8 Sep] .....   | 51 |
| Nationalist 'Right Revenge' Leader on Goals [DOBRY VECHAR 8 Sep] .....   | 52 |
| Deputy Prime Minister Views Trade Policy [Minsk Radio] .....             | 53 |
| Talks Set To Settle Railway Station Dispute [BELAPAN] .....              | 53 |
| Lithuania Protests Airspace Violations [BELAPAN] .....                   | 54 |
| Polish Parliamentarians Arrive for Meetings [BELAPAN] .....              | 54 |
| Defense Minister Reportedly 'Unfit' for Service [SVABODA 19 Sep] .....   | 54 |
| ZVYAZDA To Become Uncensored Newspaper [SVABODA 19 Sep] .....            | 54 |
| 'Disfavored' Presidential Aide May Have To Resign [INTERFAX] .....       | 55 |
| Oil Refining Plant To Merge With Russian Company [BELAPAN] .....         | 55 |
| Committee Reports on Grain Crops, State Procurement [Minsk Radio] .....  | 55 |

### Moldova

|                                                                       |    |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Chisinau Seeks Understanding in Council of Europe [INTERFAX] .....    | 55 |
| EU To Assist Military-Industrial Complex Conversion [ITAR-TASS] ..... | 56 |
| Russian Troop Withdrawal To Be Signed [INTERFAX] .....                | 56 |
| Talks on Status of Dniester Region Postponed [ITAR-TASS] .....        | 56 |
| Academy Rejects Concept of 'Moldovan Language' [BASAPRESS] .....      | 56 |
| Cyrillic Script To Be Used in Dniester Schools [BASAPRESS] .....      | 57 |
| Dniester Dismisses Teachers for Using Latin Script [BASAPRESS] .....  | 57 |
| Ammunition Depot in Dniester Seen at Risk [SEGODNYA 17 Sep] .....     | 57 |
| Chisinau Legislators Visit Gagauz Region [BASAPRESS] .....            | 58 |
| World Bank Delegation Visits Chisinau [ITAR-TASS] .....               | 58 |

## CENTRAL ASIA

### Kazakhstan

|                                                                         |    |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Nazarbayev Views Eurasian Union at Conference [ITAR-TASS] .....         | 59 |
| Almaty Falls Short of Revenue Targets [INTERFAX] .....                  | 59 |
| Local, Foreign Firms Compete for Oil, Gas Contract [Almaty Radio] ..... | 59 |
| Deputies Pass Law on Investigatory Activities [KAZTAG] .....            | 59 |
| Committee Created To Investigate 1986 Riots [KAZTAG] .....              | 60 |

### Kyrgyzstan

|                                                                                        |    |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Akayev Expected To Sign Anticrisis Decrees Soon [INTERFAX] .....                       | 60 |
| Almaty, Bishkek Lift Currency Restrictions [INTERFAX] .....                            | 60 |
| Prime Minister Honored by Akayev [Bishkek Radio] .....                                 | 61 |
| National Rebirth Party Continues To Support President [SLOVO KYRGYZSTANA 14 Sep] ..... | 61 |
| Centrists Dissociate Themselves From Opposition [SLOVO KYRGYZSTANA 14 Sep] .....       | 61 |
| International Conference on Ethnic Topics To Begin 23 Sep [Bishkek Radio] .....        | 62 |

### Tajikistan

|                                                                           |    |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Rakhmonov 'Satisfied' With Tehran Talks [Dushanbe Radio] .....            | 62 |
| Oppositionist Turajonzoda Hails Cease-fire [ITAR-TASS] .....              | 62 |
| Government, Dissidents Agree on Cease-Fire Timetable [Tehran Radio] ..... | 63 |
| Government Troops Liberate Areas in Tavildara [Dushanbe Radio] .....      | 63 |
| Clashes Force Afghans To Gorno-Badakhshan [Dushanbe Radio] .....          | 63 |
| Russian Border Guards Regain Control of Border Post [INTERFAX] .....      | 63 |
| Four Security Ministry Staff Kidnapped [ITAR-TASS] .....                  | 64 |

**Uzbekistan**

|                                                                          |    |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Karimov Meets Turkish State Minister [Ankara TV] .....                   | 64 |
| Homeland Progress Party Prepares for Elections [Tashkent Radio] .....    | 64 |
| EU Extends \$72 Million Credit for Medicine, Food [Tashkent Radio] ..... | 65 |
| Switzerland Contributes to Aid Efforts [NARODNOYE SLOVO 16 Sep] .....    | 65 |

**CAUCASUS**

**Azerbaijan**

|                                                                                       |    |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Aliyev Says Karabakh Sides Seal Truce [INTERFAX] .....                                | 66 |
| Aliyev Appoints First Deputy Prime Minister [Baku TV] .....                           | 66 |
| Gasanov, Iranian Diplomat Discuss Visa Requirements [Baku TV] .....                   | 66 |
| Petroleum Machinebuilding Plant Director Interviewed [RABOCHAYA TRIBUNA 17 Sep] ..... | 66 |

**Georgia**

|                                                                            |    |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Shevardnadze 'Pleased' With Yeltsin Meeting [Moscow TV] .....              | 67 |
| Notes 'Warmth' of Meeting With Yeltsin [SAKINFORM] .....                   | 67 |
| Yeltsin on Russia's Interest in Abkhaz Peace [ITAR-TASS] .....             | 68 |
| Grachev on Yeltsin Talks With Shevardnadze, Ardzhinba [Russian TV] .....   | 68 |
| Refugees' Return to Abkhazia To Be Discussed [INTERFAX] .....              | 68 |
| Abkhazian Speaker Optimistic After Yeltsin Talks [ITAR-TASS] .....         | 69 |
| Shevardnadze's 'Puppet' Regime Viewed [AKHALI TAOBA 9 Sep] .....           | 69 |
| Human Rights Rally Dispersed, Participants Arrested [IBERIA] .....         | 70 |
| Health Ministry Reports Abkhazian Casualty Figures [SAKINFORM] .....       | 70 |
| Government To Continue Price Liberalization [INTERFAX] .....               | 70 |
| Cabinet Takes Financial Measures To Offset Reform [REZONANSI 11 Sep] ..... | 71 |

**BALTIC STATES**

**Estonia**

|                                                              |    |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Social Democrats Leave Governing Coalition [ITAR-TASS] ..... | 72 |
| Politicians Clarify Positions [Tallinn Radio] .....          | 72 |
| Laar Says Quitting 'No Surprise' [BNS] .....                 | 72 |
| Paldiski Reactor Successfully Opened [Tallinn Radio] .....   | 73 |

**Latvia**

|                                                                       |    |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Joining Council of Europe Main Foreign Policy Task [Riga Radio] ..... | 73 |
| Security Council Nominates New Intelligence Chief [BNS] .....         | 73 |

**Lithuania**

|                                                                      |    |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Passage of Russian Troops to Kaliningrad Discussed [ITAR-TASS] ..... | 74 |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----|

**ITAR-TASS Carries Press Review for 20 Sep**  
*LD2009060294 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 0444*  
*GMT 20 Sep 94*

["Press Review"—ITAR-TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow September 20 TASS—ROSSIYSKIYE VESTI carries an article by Emil Pain, head of a panel dealing with inter-ethnic relations and conflict forecasts at the analytical centre to the Russian president and member of the Presidential Council.

The analyst writes that in recent years Russia, by participating in peacekeeping operations, has managed to do what few states have been able to do so far: to play down or put an end to bloodshed in conflict areas, in the Dniester region or South Ossetia, for example, and to make strides in settling the Abkhazian-Georgian conflict.

In view of this, over two years of their activities, peacekeeping forces have mastered new tasks: to disengage conflicting sides, to prevent the use of weapons by each of them, to protect the population from the actions of unlawful armed groups, to sustain the life-support systems of the civilian population and infrastructures in conflict-ridden regions, and to guard strategically important facilities", Pain points out.

All newspapers cover developments in Abkhazia, recalling accords reached between Russia, Abkhazia, and Georgia.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA (Red Star) writes that "Russia, it seems, leads Georgia and Abkhazia away from a new military confrontation".

ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA on the situation in the Chechen republic:

"The day before yesterday, in Tolstoy-Yurt village, during the funeral of supporters of the opposition killed by Dzhokhar Dudayev's militants, 300 young people vowed to fight to the end against the bloody regime".

IZVESTIYA reports, referring to Chechen sources, that measures to put a stop to the activities of the ruling regime in Chechnya were discussed in Sochi during a meeting between Boris Yeltsin, Viktor Chernomyrdin, and Pavel Grachev last weekend.

PRAVDA, referring to opposition leader Umar Avturkhanov, repeats his words that "money is being given to us by the Chechen diaspora in Moscow, not by Moscow itself."

ROSSIYSKIYE VESTI carries an article headlined "Decree No. 1,400 Marked the Beginning of a Constitutional Reform". The article deals with the events of one year ago when Boris Yeltsin clearly defined his attitude to the former Supreme Soviet (parliament) of the Russian Federation.

IZVESTIYA reports that a book of collected documents entitled "Moscow, Autumn-93" has been published to mark the anniversary of the events (September 21-October 4).

The newspaper runs excerpts from the book dealing with the actions of Aleksandr Rutskoy and Ruslan Khasbulatov. "Three names, those of Boris Yeltsin, Yegor Gaydar, and Pavel Grachev, were conspicuous by their absence from a list of people who would have been arrested. Can it be that there was no intention to take them alive?" IZVESTIYA wonders.

RABOCHAYA TRIBUNA marks the anniversary of presidential decree No. 1,400 just by one line proclaiming "The muscular autumn is not far off" and a photograph captioned "Let soldiers get some sleep".

TRUD on Tyumen oil.

The newspaper writes that a "great Tyumen oil" field was found 30 years ago. Nowadays oil production there accounts for 15 per cent of the all-Russia one, and another 13 deposits are being prepared for development.

NEZAVISIMAYA GAZETA on Azerbaijan's oil deal with western firms:

"Russia did not stay aloof either. The Russian company Lukoil will also play a considerable role, getting 10 per cent for investments in the project."

IZVESTIYA on Patricia Kaas' forthcoming concerts in Moscow. The concerts, which are to be given soon, will complete her world "charm tour" which has been going on for over a year.

"People in Russia, it seems, are fond of me because I became famous upon rising from grass-roots level, and achieved everything myself, now I inspire Russians with hope for the future", the French singer told IZVESTIYA.

**Yeltsin Receives Shevardnadze, Abkhaz Leader**

*LD1909122294 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 1100 GMT 19 Sep 94*

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Vladimir Gondusov and Irina Shchegoleva]

[Text] Sochi, 19 Sep—Russian President Boris Yeltsin, who is on holiday in Sochi, today met in turn with the Georgian head of state, Eduard Shevardnadze, and with Vladislav Ardzinba, chairman of the Abkhaz Supreme Soviet.

The talks were held behind closed doors. The problem of the return of refugees to Galskiy rayon in Abkhazia was one of the main topics of conversation, the ITAR-TASS correspondents learned.

The trilateral meeting between Boris Yeltsin and the leaders of Georgia and Abkhazia, which journalists expected, will not take place today as far as can be judged: Eduard Shevardnadze left for Tbilisi before the start of Boris Yeltsin's conversation with Vladislav Ardzinba.

**Press Service on Shevardnadze Talks**

*LD1909185294 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 1435 GMT 19 Sep 94*

[By ITAR-TASS]

[Text] Moscow, 19 Sep—At their meeting in Sochi, Russian President Boris Yeltsin and Eduard Shevardnadze, head of Georgia, today discussed the whole complex of Russian-Georgian relations and noted with satisfaction their positive development on the basis of the clauses of "The Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Neighborliness" of 3 February 1994, according to a report by the press service of the head of the Russian state received by ITAR-TASS today.

During the talks, the report notes "heightened attention was paid to questions of a peaceful settlement of the conflict in Abkhazia on the basis of the UN Security Council resolutions and of the statement by the CIS Collective Security Council on carrying out the operation to uphold peace in the zone of the Georgian-Abkhaz conflict of 15 September 1994."

Boris Yeltsin and Eduard Shevardnadze stressed the need to guarantee the safe return of refugees to their homes, the report by the press service says. In their opinion, the deployment of peacekeeping forces of the Russian Federation (CIS) in the conflict zone "has created the conditions for the beginning of the process of the return of the refugees and displaced persons in accordance with the quadripartite agreement of 4 April 1994. The heads of the two states consider it impermissible to delay that process."

In connection with this, the participants in the meeting think that a mechanism should be brought into operation

guaranteeing the beginning of the de facto return of the abovementioned persons according to a schedule coordinated with the timetable of the presence of the Russian Federation peacekeeping forces (CIS) in the conflict zone.

The report of the press service notes that at the meeting "the sides' commitment was confirmed to taking the necessary measures to guarantee the safety of the refugees and displaced persons, taking into account the fact that the Abkhaz side bears primary responsibility for ensuring that these persons are received and live safely."

Boris Yeltsin and Eduard Shevardnadze considered it expedient to create special working groups, instructing them to work on the state and legal status of Abkhazia as part of the Republic of Georgia and on all questions connected with the return of the refugees. Work in these two key directions should be carried out on a permanent basis and at an accelerated pace, and "should be examined by the supreme leaders of the sides involved in the conflict on a regular basis."

The participants in the meeting expressed the conviction that the peacekeeping forces of Russia would resolve the tasks they have been entrusted with and this in its turn will create the necessary conditions for a full-scale political settlement of the conflict in Abkhazia, the report by the press service of the president of the Russian Federation says.

During the meeting, the situation in the zone of the Georgian-Ossetian conflict was also examined. Having noted with satisfaction that conditions are ripe for settling the conflict once and for all, the heads of state spoke out in favor of resuming as soon as possible the work of the mixed supervisory commission and for increasing the intensity of talks with the participants of the parties to the conflict, Russia, and the CSCE.

Boris Yeltsin and Eduard Shevardnadze examined a wide range of questions concerning commercial and economic relations between the two countries and adopted a decision to instruct their governments to discuss the situation in this sphere and to sign a package of the relevant documents.

Pavel Grachev, minister of defense of the Russian Federation, took part in the meeting.

**Stepashin Meets German Counterpart in Bonn**

*LD1909185994*

[Editorial Report] Moscow NTV in Russian at 1500 GMT on 19 September broadcasts a three-minute report by Vladimir Kondratyev in Bonn on Federal Counterintelligence Service chief Sergey Stepashin's talks with Bernd Schmidbauer, head of German counterintelligence. As is known, secret services do not like any publicity, so the meeting was held behind closed doors.

Stepashin says: "The German side has handed to us a list of people involved in or suspected of smuggling. We are

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owner(s).



carrying out joint operations today. Incidentally, so far this is the first case when representatives of the states such as Russia and Germany are carrying out joint activities. Apart from that we also discussed the implementation of the latest presidential edict, dated 15 September, on secure preservation of nuclear elements. The German side has said both in Moscow and now that it is prepared to provide technical help and, first and foremost, to build up specific cooperation with our scientists. This proposal has already been sent to Moscow by the German side." Kondratyev then quoted Schmidbauer as saying that the Russian and German sides had signed a memorandum intensifying general monitoring of land, air and sea borders.

#### **Germany Reschedules Russia's Debt**

LD1909194294 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1817  
GMT 19 Sep 94

[By BUSINESS-TASS]

[Text] Moscow September 19 TASS—Germany has initiated an agreement today, in which it pledges to acquit credits worth 4.2 million Deutsche [German] marks granted to the former Soviet Union and which were scheduled to be repaid by Russia in 1994. This agreement was reached at the talks on the conclusion of a second bilateral agreement with Russia on the consolidation of its foreign debt, BUSINESS-TASS learned from the German embassy today.

This agreement allows to postpone the repayment of credits, granted to the former Soviet Union, for 15 years. The German embassy believes that the debt reschedule, which was announced by the German Government for the first time in 1993 and amounted to 8.2 billion Deutsche marks, promotes the settlement of Russia's foreign debt problems and contributes to the progress of reforms.

#### **'Too Soon To Celebrate' Over Haiti Outcome**

MM1909154994 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian  
20 Sep 94 p 3

[Report by Yevgeniy Bay: "Jimmy Carter Has Led the United States to Victory Over Haiti Without a Single Shot. Bill Clinton Will Have To Reap Its Fruits for a Long Time"]

[Excerpts] Jimmy Carter's lightning talks in Port-au-Prince have shown that one man can take the place of the State Department and the Defense Department. True, Bill Clinton hastened to elaborate in his urgent television speech that agreements had been reached with the dictators only after they finally came to believe that 61 planeloads of U.S. airborne troops were already flying toward Haiti. [passage omitted]

For Carter, who has demonstrated a peacemaker's exceptional abilities in dozens of conflict situations (the latest was his major success in talks with Kim Il-song), the

Haitian victory could prove the main step on the way to a Nobel peace prize. For Clinton the junta's retreat, made under manifest military and political pressure from his administration, is an important trump card on the eve of the midterm congressional elections.

America's convincing victory over Haiti, however, still does not eliminate all the risk to the 15,000-strong U.S. corps on the island or provide all the answers about the future of the long-suffering island.

For Clinton the easiest part of the test of his abilities as a leader in his new capacity as supreme commander in chief could be over. The experience of his predecessor, who had seemingly brought Iraq to its knees until it turned out that the world would have to reckon with Saddam Husayn for so much longer, indicates that it is too soon to celebrate.

The Haitian generals have a whole month to pack their bags. Who is 100-percent certain that they will not try once again to dupe the world community, as they did in 1993?

"If that happens, we will come up against the situation that was taking shape yesterday," Defense Secretary William Perry declared. "The only difference is that 15,000 of our people will already be 'on the spot.'"

Another problem is the return of Aristide, whose mental capacities and sober memory, as already reported, give rise to doubts. He now swears not to persecute those who were guilty of driving him out, but nobody knows what will happen when this unpredictable person once again assumes power. In the event of new quarrels arising between Aristide's supporters and opponents, the valiant U.S. troops could find themselves caught in the cross fire.

In the opinion of Henry Kissinger, interviewed by CNN Sunday, Haiti and Somalia still have a lot in common. U.S. troops also entered Somalia on just such a noble humanitarian mission but found themselves in the midst of a bloody civil war.

Former Defense Secretary Dick Cheney, one of the Republicans' likely candidates in the 1996 presidential election, is still more categorical. He is sure that even after the reaching of accords with the junta "the restoration of democracy in Haiti is a risky business." "Haiti has been a monstrous madhouse for more than two centuries," Cheney said. "There is no basis there to try to lay the foundations of democracy."

But even if the threat to U.S. boys' lives is minimized, Clinton's humanitarian mission will not avoid criticism from Congress and the entire nation, which are clearly given indigestion by any Haitian dish served up by the administration. According to NEWSWEEK data, it will cost \$12.5 million just to turn the Haitian military into normal people.

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owner(s).

**Doubts on Haiti Occupation Noted**

MM2009093794 Moscow ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 20 Sep 94 First Edition p 1

[Report by Aleksandr Krasulin: "Carter Saves Clinton—American Troops Landed in Haiti, But This Was Not an Invasion"]

[Excerpts] The United States has managed to persuade Haiti's military leadership to hand over the reins of government to the legally elected President Aristide. As such, the need to use force has fallen away. On Monday, when it was early morning in Moscow, Bill Clinton appeared on television and announced that "thanks to the efforts of an American delegation, which conducted many hours of talks in Port-au-Prince, the junta leaders have accepted the inevitable and they will leave. President Aristide can return home and take power into his hands." [passage omitted]

The conclusion of the Haiti crisis without resort to war is evaluated in the United States as a major foreign policy victory for the incumbent administration. It is not yet clear when President Aristide, who has promised to vacate his post once his powers expire in February 1986 [date as published], will travel to Haiti. Observers are naming deadlines ranging from 10 days to two weeks.

The scheduled invasion by U.S.-led multinational forces did not inspire optimism throughout the world, or even in the United States itself. The international community refused in practice to take part in the military operation, agreeing only to send observers once the situation was normalized and democracy restored on the island. Britain, France, and Russia expressed no desire to support the administration's plans. As Russian Foreign Minister Andrey Kozyrev declared, "under no circumstances has Russia agreed to take part in the military action in Haiti." According to information from ITAR-TASS, the minister made a special telephone call to the editorial office of the "Itogi" television program in order to refute reports by certain mass media sources that Russia was allegedly prepared to take part in the Haiti operation.

Numerous U.S. opinion polls have also testified that 70 percent of Americans are against the Haiti landings. Senators and congressmen have gone on television to criticize the White House decision, declaring that the arguments in favor of invasion were not very convincing, while Dan Quayle, former vice president in the Bush administration, accused Clinton directly of wanting to exploit the invasion of Haiti in order to increase his own political ratings.

A not insignificant role was played in Clinton's decision to try once more to negotiate with the junta by the American military's view, based on its experience of invading Grenada and Panama as well as participating in the peacekeeping mission in Somalia. They expressed serious concern that the invasion of Haiti would prompt a wave of murders and retaliatory measures. According

to intelligence information, security forces in Haiti have compiled a "blacklist" of Aristide supporters who could incite the people against them. Moreover the U.S. military realized that the main task for the American troops as, incidentally, for the whole multinational coalition, in which 17 countries had agreed to take part, would be to restore civil order, that is to perform policing functions—something which the Army has always been reluctant to do. "The invasion was never a problem," a high-ranking military representative declared. "The problem is the chaos, the pillage, and the murders after the invasion." And it would take at least six months to set up a police force made up of Haitian citizens in the United States, Canada, and the refugee camps in Guantanamo Bay.

**Date Not Yet Set for Yeltsin Ukraine Visit**

LD1909144794 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1253 GMT 19 Sep 94

[Text] The date is not yet set for Boris Yeltsin's visit to Ukraine, INTERFAX was told on Monday by a spokesman for the Russian Foreign Ministry.

The spokesman said that the Russian and Ukrainian sides had not agreed on the period of the visit. He described as "incorrect" media reports that the visit had been postponed due to delays in finalizing the text of the Russian-Ukrainian agreement on friendship, cooperation and partnership.

The document is being drafted on the instructions of the presidents of Russia and Ukraine, who are expected to sign it during the forthcoming bilateral summit in Kiev.

The spokesman said that he was not surprised by the speculation surrounding the visit considering the attention being paid to it.

He said that Russia's position concerning Ukraine's territorial integrity had not changed. Moscow respects Ukraine's territorial integrity and confirmed this in bilateral agreements, said the spokesman.

**Russia Hails Tajik Cease-Fire Accord**

LD1909150294 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1253 GMT 19 Sep 94

[Text] Yuriy Kotov, the director of the third Asian department of the Russian Foreign Ministry, described as a serious step towards promoting inter-Tajik dialogue the agreement on a cease-fire on the Tajik-Afghan border and inside the country itself. The agreement was signed on September 17 in Tehran by Tajik and opposition leaders.

Kotov told Interfax on Monday that Russia held great store by the political dialog and had always been ready to provide assistance in this field.

He added that although the understandings reached following the results of the Tehran meeting had not

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owner(s).



solved the Tajik problem, Russia believed that in the light of the presidential elections and the referendum on the Constitution scheduled for November 6, an important step had been made in the right direction.

He also stressed the importance of the fact that the delegation of the Tajik leadership and opposition, in a joint communique and in public speeches, had confirmed their intention to continue the political process.

The diplomat said that the agreement signed in Tehran, will come into force after UN observers are deployed in Tajikistan. The special envoy of the UN Secretary General Ramirez Piriz-Ballon promised to do everything possible so that international observers arrive in the republic in the near future, said Kotov. Moscow and Piriz-Ballon are appealing that both sides stop hostilities from the moment of the signing of the agreement.

#### Peacekeepers Could Police Tajiks' Conflict

MM2009090194 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian  
20 Sep 94 p 4

[Report by Boris Vinogradov: "Our Men in Tajikistan: Gendarme's Uniform Instead of Blue Helmets?"]

[Text] An agreement has been signed in the Iranian capital for a temporary cease-fire on the Tajik-Afghan border and within Tajikistan.

The mediation missions—diplomats from Russia, the United Nations, and Iran—congratulated the Tajiks on their success and expressed hope that they would be able to make use of the opportunity that had emerged. The cease-fire will come into effect in a few days' time with the arrival of international observers and should be observed at least until elections are held. Dushanbe has also promised to release political prisoners and declare an amnesty.

But it is still too soon to be talking about the advent of peace. You get the impression that both these processes—war and talks—are proceeding independently of each other, by themselves. One of the opposition leaders—Qazi Akbar Tourajonzoda—at a meeting in Tehran with Ramiro Piriz-Ballon, special representative of the UN secretary general, was plainly bluffing when he said that his people are following a clear strategic plan in Tajikistan and are capable of winning further victories.

As far as the victories are concerned, we can agree with that. The young and not yet combat-tested Tajik army—Dushanbe's support—are indeed not distinguished by great steadiness or high morale. They will have victories and defeats in any clashes they engage in. As for the gunmen's "party allegiance," information from Russian intelligence shows that the groups that launched the operation to seize Tavildara and fought in the Pamirs are not directly subordinate to the opposition headquarters in Konduz, Afghanistan.

Not to mention the fact that Tourajonzoda and Said Abdullah Nuri, leader of the Tajik Islamists, do not control all the gunmen—there is no complete agreement between them. Because they get financial aid from various sources, they are forced to look to their patrons. The opposition's claims to a higher-level delegation than their opponents quite recently was unconvincing. Nonetheless, Emomali Rakhmonov sent his deputy—Abdumajid Dostiyev—to Tehran.

He did this at the behest of Moscow, which also advised him to postpone the presidential election and the referendum on the new constitution.

The invitation from Dushanbe to take part in the polls met with a mixed reaction. The Islamists refused point-blank to take part in an election until a neutral state council was created, the government's power structures were disbanded, all refugees were returned, and Russia gave up its attempts to keep the current regime in power.... By all accounts Tourajonzoda does not intend to compromise with Dushanbe, preferring to wait to see how things go after the 6 November polls.

Yusuf Shodmon—leader of the Democratic Party, who is also in Tehran—took a different stance. He spent time in Moscow, being received by his fellow-believer Nikolay Travkin, leader of the Russian party of the same name. He then went to Tehran, and traveled to Kabul, calling himself head of the "Tajik government in exile." He has no military force, and consequently the Islamists have no particular regard for him. He has agreed to take part in the election campaign.

The split in the opposition, which has long been talked about, objectively plays into Rakhmonov's hands. But he has a strong rival in the talks—Abdumalik Abdullajhanov, the former premier and current Tajik ambassador in Moscow. At the moment they are the only people planning to run for president. The electoral committee has promised to register a few more candidates, but these are unlikely to present any serious competition. So the die is cast.

A possible Abdullajhanov victory is likely to change the situation. It will make it possible for the Leninabad, now Khodzhen, clan to get its revenge for its loss to the Kulyab group, to win back influential posts in the state, and to recover their former privileges. But then the main struggle with the opposition may move from the sphere of open confrontation to the sphere of intrigues and secret compromises.

It is hard to say which of the two contenders Russia will back. Both options are being played quite attentively. Moscow is quite certain that, whatever the outcome, Tajikistan will be unable to get by without its economic and military help. This state that had sovereignty imposed on it will simply be unable to survive without injections of Russian aid. Even if the current opposition in the shape it has presented at the talks were to return to Tajikistan in triumph, the problems would not stop.

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owner(s).

There are too many weapons in the country, the habit of resolving disputes exclusively by force is deeply ingrained, and the Afghan border is still (and, clearly, will long remain) a danger zone in the criminal and military sense—a danger not only to Tajikistan but to Russia too, which has been forced to keep its troops there.

Obviously expecting more alarming times ahead, Pavel Grachev is again insisting that the border guards be placed under Defense Ministry jurisdiction. He is proposing that the grouping based on the 201st Motorized Rifle Division be reinforced in order to "rebuff any outside aggression."

Only nothing is being said about the role of the CIS collective peacekeeping forces, whose backbone is formed by the very same 201st Division. The status of the "blue helmets" seemingly does not allow them to get involved in bloody clashes between Tajiks. A war is under way, despite the presence of the 20,000-strong Collective Peacekeeping Forces. A separate group or, even better, a group of Russian troops or a military base that was not bound hand and foot by the pacifist mission would be another matter.

The idea is not as bald as it might seem. Russian military thinking has been fostering it for some time—a strong power needs strong protection. The only condition—an official request from Dushanbe—would not be hard to meet. Tajiks on both sides would happily vest Russia with the function of being the main gendarme.

#### **Rybkin Assures Belgrade of Attitude on Sanctions**

*LD1909150394 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1253 GMT 19 Sep 94*

[Text] State Duma Speaker Ivan Rybkin has said that Russia's attitude to the former Yugoslav republics remains unchanged. "We support the Contact Group's plan for settling the conflict in the region, and stand for lifting the sanctions imposed against Serbia and Montenegro, since they are taking no part in the conflict," he said on Monday at a meeting with the Yugoslav ambassador to Moscow, Danilo Markovic.

Work in this direction will be continued, Rybkin said. However, he added, "the lifting of all sanctions is a gradual process requiring patience and a lot of effort." He also pointed to the need to resolve all problems only by peaceful means.

According to the press service of the State Duma, Markovic said that while regimes, political systems and ideological guidelines changed, the sentiments of his people toward Russia were stably fraternal. "We are confident that Russia will not leave us in adversity at these historically crucial times," the ambassador said.

The two sides shared the belief that their two countries must strengthen their contacts, including parliamentary

links. "We must find the language of concrete cooperation, since the economies of our countries sustained considerable losses following the disruption of earlier ties," Rybkin said.

#### **Military Cooperation Plan Signed With Finland**

*LD1909134894 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1214 GMT 19 Sep 94*

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Vadim Byrkin]

[Text] Moscow September 19 TASS—A plan for cooperation between the defence ministries of Russia and Finland was signed here on Monday as a result of talks between Colonel-General Mikhail Kolesnikov, chief of the Russian armed forces' General Staff, and Admiral Jan Klenberg, commander-in-chief of Finland's defence forces.

The plan provides for joint activities to develop contacts between the armed forces of Russia and Finland in 1995-1996 and, in the opinion of the sides, will help promote goodneighbourly relations between the two countries. The programme envisages exchanges of visits of delegations, military units and naval squadrons.

"The talks were held in an utterly frank and well-wishing atmosphere which is traditional for Russia and Finland," Kolesnikov said.

Admiral Klenberg is of the opinion that "the world and Europe undergo radical changes. Therefore, we consider it highly important that our great eastern neighbour remains a country with which we maintain goodneighbourly relations in the realm of defence".

The Finnish military leader is pleased with his first visit to Russia and his talks with the chief of the Russian General Staff. The signing of the plan, he said, "creates fine prerequisites for the development of Russian-Finnish relations in the sphere of defence."

In response to a question about Finland's attitude to the Leningrad defence area and the strength of troops stationed there, which gives rise to mixed reactions in some Scandinavian countries, Mr Klenberg told ITAR-TASS that "there are too many speculations on these matters. Our point of view is clear to the utmost: We do not feel any threat in this respect. We believe that our task is to continue to develop relations with Russia's armed forces."

#### **Kozyrev To Meet Japanese Counterpart**

*LD1909141994 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1250 GMT 19 Sep 94*

[By ITAR-TASS diplomatic correspondent Vladimir Solntsev]

[Text] Moscow September 19 TASS—Russian Foreign Minister Andrey Kozyrev is expected to meet with his Japanese counterpart Yohei Kono in New York on

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owner(s).

September 29. ITAR-TASS learned this from Russian Deputy Foreign Minister Aleksandr Panov. A broad range of questions including a programme of political contacts between Moscow and Tokyo for the period ahead will be discussed at a meeting of ministers who will participate in the session of the United Nations General Assembly.

There have been rumours in Tokyo of late that Russia intends to avoid a ministerial meeting under the pretext of lack of coordination between the schedules of the stay of Andrey Kozyrev and Yohei Kono in New York. The Japanese foreign ministry, however, refuted these rumours on Monday. Staffer of the Japanese Foreign Ministry told ITAR-TASS in Tokyo that matters to be discussed by the Russian and Japanese foreign ministers are now coordinated in detail with Moscow.

Sources in the Russian Foreign Ministry, during a conversation with ITAR-TASS, expressed doubt that Kozyrev may visit Tokyo before the end of the year. They noted that the attention of the sides is now concentrated on preparing a visit to Japan by Russian First Deputy premier Oleg Soskovets, planned for November.

#### **Adamishin Wants UK To Understand Priorities**

LD1909175994 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1446 GMT 19 Sep 94

[From the "Diplomatic Panorama" feature: reports by diplomatic correspondents Aleksandr Korzun, Igor Porshnev, Yevgeniy Terekhov, and others]

[Text] Britain remains a very important foreign policy and economy partner for Russia, Anatoliy Adamishin, Russia's new ambassador to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, told Interfax in an exclusive interview.

He admitted that there had been high and low tides and crisis periods in the relations between the two countries. Still, Adamishin said, the value of Britain in the Russian foreign policy remains a constant quantity. This implies, he explained, that as a great power and a permanent member of the UN Security Council Britain carries a significant weight on the European and world scene.

Adamishin said that the Russian government wanted London to understand Russia's foreign policy priorities such as the organization of the post-Soviet space, settlement of conflicts on former Soviet borders and Russia's peacekeeping efforts. In his words, Moscow and London had an understanding and cooperated in the settlement of the Bosnian crisis.

Adamishin described Britain as a major western economic partner of Russia. He explained that Russia wanted more trade, more British investments and more technical aid. He said that the trade balance had for years been in Russia's favor but emphasized that raw commodities remained the bulk of the Russian export to Britain.

Adamishin believed that the leaders of the two countries had established a good contact, as evidenced by the recent visit of British Prime Minister John Major to Moscow and his talks with Russian President Boris Yeltsin who would be given the warmest informal reception in Chequers, John Major's official residence, in a week's time. Adamishin said he was happy that his appointment to Britain started with such events as Yeltsin's working visit to Britain and the arrival of Queen Elizabeth II to Moscow in October. Her visit is especially important in the light of her relations with the Russian royal family and the fact that this will be her first visit to Russia, Adamishin believed.

He was confident that these two events would advance the Russian-British relations.

Adamishin said that the environment for Russian economists and financiers in Britain was worse than what their British counterpart found in Russia. He explained that the western countries tried to restrict exchange with Russia so as to curb the infiltration of criminal elements but it was through cooperation of appropriate agencies that crime had to be fought. Adamishin believed that what had been done in that field was insufficient. He pledged that he would do his best to convince Britons that there was no need in new iron curtains.

Adamishin recalled that Russia had been reproached of not letting people out. Now, he said, the West seems to be afraid of an inflow of people from Russia. He admitted that the misgivings might be justified but said that they did not have to lead to restricting the bilateral ties. Adamishin explained that the difference between the rights of Britons in Russia and of Russians in Britain could not continue for along time, no country could not tolerate this discrimination. He said that equality would be restored in the bilateral relations through openness and glasnost.

Adamishin did not believe that British investments in Russia were sufficient. He said that Russia had to create a climate favorable for foreign investors. Russia's foreign debt, low credit rating and instability do not contribute to such a climate, he believed. He argued, however, that restrictions were imposed in the West on Russian investments, opening of bank branches and purchases of banks. Adamishin said that work for a better investment climate had to be a two-way street.

#### **Trains May Skirt Lithuania To Avoid \$20 Levy**

MM2009081794 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Sep 94 p 1

[Report by Valeriy Gromak: "Russia Will Evidently Have to Send Passenger Trains Around Lithuania"]

[Text] The Lithuanian authorities have decided that citizens of Russia and other CIS countries must have transit visas when using transit and through trains on international and interstate routes.

The cost of this visa stands at \$20. This has resulted in a reduction in passenger flow on this route. The Russian Ministry of Railways has been forced to think about changing the route for passenger trains on the St. Petersburg-Berlin, St. Petersburg-Truskavets, St. Petersburg-Lvov, and St. Petersburg-Chernovt'y routes, which currently use the Lithuanian railroad.

#### **Government Employees Travel to U.S. for Training**

*MM2009084994 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Sep 94 p 3*

[Report by Aleksandr Platkovskiy under the "From Our Correspondents and News Agencies" rubric: "Our Chicks in U.S. Incubators"]

[Text] Some 150 government employees of central and local organs flew to the United States today. They will spend three weeks on intensive courses in New York, Ohio, and California in so-called business incubators—entrepreneurial schools—for the purpose of being trained to work under conditions of the approaching wave of bankruptcies in the Russian economy.

Courses in business incubators will henceforth be the main area of support for market transformations in

Russia along the lines of U.S. government aid, which has been reduced to \$800 million in the coming fiscal year.

#### **U.S. Scientists Joining in Nuclear Studies**

*MM2009103994 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Sep 94 p 3*

[Report by ITAR-TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Tkachenko: "Nuclear Scientists Pool Efforts"]

[Text] Chelyabinsk—What was recently top-secret work to study the effect of radiation on the environment has become international: Specialists from the United States are joining in contacts between Russian scientists and their Japanese and German counterparts dating back almost three years. According to Aleksandr Akleyev, director of the Urals Scientific and Practical Center for Radiation Medicine, this cooperation aims to minimize the consequences of radioactive contamination on people's health and the environment.

The bulk of the work falls on the Urals because this region has experienced the full gamut of radiation—from laboratory-controlled [tekhnogennyy] to accidental (following the explosion of a canister at the "Mayak" Combine in 1957). Results from cooperation with Japan's and Germany's radiologists are already to hand. Samples of soil, plants, water, and foodstuffs have been studied.



## Political Issues

### Shumeyko Wants Parliament Mandate Extended

LD1609180294 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1535  
GMT 16 Sep 94

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Taras Lariokhin]

[Text] Copenhagen 16 September TASS—Federation Council Chairman Vladimir Shumeyko still thinks that the parliament mandate should be prolonged till 1998, head of the Federation Council's Press Service Yuriy Algunov told ITAR-TASS here today, commenting on the recent statement of Presidential Administration Head Sergey Filatov. In the latter's opinion, it is expedient to hold presidential and parliamentary elections in summer 1996.

"I do not think that Shumeyko will change his opinion," said Algunov. In his words, Shumeyko calls for a longer transitional period in Russia so that society has some rest from political struggle. "It is also necessary to ensure civic accord in the state. Observation of the Constitution and political stability are the most important. The elections come next," added the press secretary.

The idea to postpone parliamentary elections and hold them together with the presidential ones belongs to Duma Speaker Ivan Rybkin. The presidential administration added, in its turn, elections of regional leaders, that is the Federation Council formed with territorial and regional heads [sentence as received].

### Prosecutor's Office Protests Varennikov Acquittal

MK1509132094 Moscow SEGODNYA in Russian  
15 Sep 94 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Valentin Varennikov's Acquittal Protested"]

[Text] The Russian Federation General Prosecutor's Office, in exercise of its supervisory functions, yesterday filed a protest against the 11 August ruling by the Military Collegium of the Russian Federation Supreme Court acquitting former USSR Deputy Defense Minister Valentin Varennikov. The General Prosecutor's Office's information and public relations center said the protest requested that the acquittal of the general involved with the State of Emergency Committee be rescinded and the case be sent for reconsideration to the Russian Federation Supreme Court's Military Collegium with different judges sitting on it.

### Varennikov's Lawyer Comments

MM1909152994 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian  
16 Sep 94 p 1

[EKHO MOSKVY report from the "From Our Correspondents and News Agencies" column: "Varennikov's Lawyer on Decision by Prosecutor's Office"]

[Text] Valentin Varennikov's lawyer, Dmitriy Shteynberg, has commented, during an interview on the EKHO MOSKVY radio station, on the decision of the General Prosecutor's Office to appeal the verdict of not guilty handed down to the general on 11 August.

"This is no great surprise at all for us," the defense lawyer observed. In Dmitriy Shteynberg's opinion, "the intention to appeal affects not the substantive part of the sentence but its form. And I am not such a great optimist as to believe that the Supreme Court Presidium will treat this case from the standpoint of the requirements of the law," Dmitriy Shteynberg stated.

### Terekhov Supporters Picket Prosecutor's Office

LD1909110994 Moscow INTERFAX in English 0934  
GMT 19 Sep 94

[Text] Supporters of the Officers' Union picketed the Russian Military Prosecutor's Office on Monday morning. Several dozen people demanded that criminal proceedings be stopped against the Union's leader, Lieutenant-Colonel Stanislav Terekhov.

Terekhov is accused of attacking the headquarters of the CIS Allied Armed Forces in September 1993, of resisting the police and of stealing fire arms. As a result of the attack one policeman and an elderly woman were killed.

The protesters demanded that criminal proceedings be stopped against Terekhov under the political amnesty for those who took part in the September-October 1993 events in Moscow. The amnesty was approved by the State Duma on February 23, 1994.

### Kostikov: Democrats Justified in Backing Yeltsin

LD1609182194 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1602  
GMT 16 Sep 94

[Text] Russian Presidential Press Secretary Vyacheslav Kostikov believes that democrats' staking on Yeltsin in 1996 is quite justified. He said this in answer to an Interfax question on statements by democratic leaders Yegor Gaydar and Anatoliy Sobchak that only Yeltsin could unite people in future presidential elections.

Kostikov said Yeltsin himself ought to take a more definite stand on this issue.

The president must not shy from calling himself a democratic president, Kostikov said. This is necessary because many seem to forget that Yeltsin is a democratic [as received], he said.

### Major Figures Assess Fall Political Scene

MM1909142794 Moscow ROSSIYSKIYE VESTI in Russian 17 Sep 94 p 1

[Feature citing comments by Ivan Rybkin, Andrey Zhukov, and Boris Fedorov under the general heading "Signs of Political Fall: The Duma Is Removing the Scaffolding, the Opposition Is Removing the Brake"]

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owner(s).

[Text]

#### **Ivan Rybkin: Past the Point of No-Return**

A year ago society was given a "fairly serious inoculation" against civil war, according to Ivan Rybkin, speaker of the State Duma. That is why, in his opinion, there will be no major social upheavals this fall. He stressed the important role of the creative intelligentsia in orienting society toward the peaceful and constructive solution of the problems facing the country.

The State Duma chairman's meeting with scientists, writers, artists, musicians, and theatrical figures who are parties to the Social Accord Treaty was held in the framework of the conciliation commission's work on the implementation of the treaty. There are quite a few serious problems facing culture, science, and education and, as the meeting showed, they are not purely material problems. Rolan Bykov, the well known movie director and actor, is convinced that accord should be based on the social idea, which could unite the nation. Accord is not to be found by rejecting history and searching for mistakes, he believed. He was supported by Culture Minister Yevgeniy Sidorov, who stressed that the country and people are going through not so much an economic crisis as a crisis of the meaning of life. The creative intelligentsia must direct their thoughts first and foremost toward the formulation of the national state idea, not the search for state protection.

The frenzy of passions in society is largely being inflamed by the denigration of the spiritual sphere and the calamitous plight of creative workers, who are the nation's pride. Odious figures and various extremists have risen to the surface on the wave of anti-culture and are trying to exploit these difficulties.

Speaking about the actions of the legislative and the executive, Ivan Rybkin stressed that the state must ensure that around 80 percent of the economy's yield is used to benefit people. The country's development has run into difficulties, there are no quick fixes, and those people who want to "return to the situation of the eighties" are wrong. "It is my profound conviction that we have passed the point of no-return," Ivan Rybkin said.

#### **Andrey Zhukov: We are Moving Away from the World Market**

Disregarding the economy, the situation is quite complex. First, the main and most acute factor is the rise in unemployment. Very many people have been left without a permanent source of income and have been forced to change jobs and their way of life. That is undoubtedly "raising" the social temperature in society. There are considerable negative factors at the enterprise level, too. First, there is the crisis of nonpayments, second, the lack of a stable area for working enterprises.

I have in mind the sale of output, the raw materials problem, and the loss of permanent ties with regional enterprises.

Furthermore, against the background of the rising cost of rail and other shipment charges it is becoming increasingly difficult to reach the outermost reaches of our country, which objectively reduces links and leads to a contraction of the market.

If we consider the import and export statistics, the list of those items which the country imports is, regrettably, impressive because it is so negative. Top of the list is medicines with, quite surprisingly, crude oil in second place. This demonstrates that in a number of cases it is more convenient for customers to buy foreign oil than our own. Further down this list you will find food-stuffs—chocolate, chewing gum, and so forth. But... you will not find in this list of goods such items of manufactured equipment as machine tools, for example, or special-purpose machinery. Consequently there will be no renewal of the country's machine tool stocks. In other words, we are not becoming integrated in or moving toward the world level of technology but, on the contrary, are moving away from the world market.

#### **Boris Fedorov: Refrain From Making Popular Slogans**

"I am absolutely convinced that we will be able to reach the broad masses of the population," Boris Fedorov, the former Finance Minister and now leader of the "12 December Union" parliamentary faction, told your ROSSIYSKIYE VESTI correspondent. "I travel a lot around the regions of Russia, and I can see that people understand that we cannot go back to communism nor can we follow the road of Zhirinovskiy with his calls for national socialism. Everyone, regardless of his personal level of prosperity, wants to live in a normal country with a normally developing economy and strictly observed laws."

"Zhirinovskiy's electorate is as near and dear to us as Mr. Gaydar's electorate. We do not intend issuing to anyone a single popular slogan comprehensible to the people. Without a trace of populism, of course," the head of the liberal democrats noted. The new political foundation is ready to extend the hand of cooperation to all democratically oriented organizations and parties. That is not proving successful at the moment because among the democrats the personal ambitions of the leaders are strong: They cannot and do not want to enter into a broad coalition. However, it will be impossible to win the future presidential elections unless the whole democratic camp fields and supports a common candidate.

#### **LDPR Deputy Predicts Early Elections**

LD1909105394 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1001 GMT 19 Sep 94

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Viktor Zhilyakov]

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owner(s).

[Text] Krasnodar September 19 TASS—The Liberal-Democratic Party [LDPR] of Vladimir Zhirinovskiy predicts that early presidential elections in Russia are inevitable.

"The competition between the presidential entourage and the team of (Prime Minister Viktor) Chernomyrdin has aggravated to its extreme at present. There is information that the government, realising that it is impossible to win presidential elections, is preparing an early resignation of (Boris) Yeltsin", Stanislav Zhebrovskiy, a State Duma member and man number two in the Liberal-Democratic Party, told on Monday the "KUBANSKIY KURYER" newspaper published in the southern Russian region of Krasnodar.

Zhebrovskiy did not cite any proofs supporting his idea, but said presidential polls should be expected already in the spring of 1995.

LDPR leader Zhirinovskiy missed a congress of the opposition which was held in the Baltic enclave of Kaliningrad over the weekend and which called for early presidential polls. His deputy's statement may signal that he had solidarised with the demands of the opposition.

#### **Agrarians Support Congress of Patriotic Forces**

LD1909182794 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1550  
GMT 19 Sep 94

[Text] The Agrarian Party of Russia shares the position of the opposition leaders who met in St. Petersburg on September 16, an Agrarian leader, Deputy Chairman of the Agrarian Party Presidium Aleksandr Mikhailov told Interfax today.

Mikhailov said that the demands put forward by the Congress of Patriotic Forces in the statement issued by its delegates, including statements calling for early presidential elections, resignation of the government and for calling local elections, had already been put forward by the All-Russian Rural Congress, the last meeting of which had taken place in Moscow on August 25.

Mikhailov said he had participated in the congress as a representative of his party and had "decisively signed" the statement of its delegates.

Mikhailov said the statement had also been signed by leader of the Russian Christian Patriotic Movement Viktor Aksyuchits, Chairman of the All-Russian People's Legal Center Mikhail Astafyev, leader of the Russian All-People Union Sergey Baburin, leader of the Communist Party of Russia Gennadiy Zyuganov, leader of the Derzhava Patriotic Movement Aleksandr Rutskoy, Chairman of the Russian Fund of Constitutional Reforms Oleg Rumyantsev and other opposition leaders.

Mikhailov stressed that no decision on putting forward a concrete opposition candidate for the presidential elections had been made in St. Petersburg. He added that no

coordinating bodies had been created. Mikhailov said all these issues and the establishment of a "shadow cabinet" would be considered in October this year when the opposition called a nation-wide congress.

Interfax learned from the apparatus of the Agrarian Party parliamentary faction that the other day Agrarian leader Mikhail Lapshin was taken to a local hospital in the Moscow Region, due to a serious heart attack.

#### **Opposition To Use Wage Delays as Trump Card**

LD1609132794 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1044  
GMT 16 Sep 94

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Igor Belskiy]

[Text] Moscow September 16 TASS—The die-hard opposition "Working Russia" movement plans to use delays in wage payments as the trump card in its autumn offensive aimed to oust the present-day government. "Pay wages"—this is the slogan which the leader of the movement, Viktor Anpilov, intends to use.

He told TASS on Friday that the slogan will be then replaced by another motto—"Give the rouble the purchasing power of 1991", i.e. before the reforms began.

"Taking into consideration that the government cannot ensure that, the next move will be the political demand that the government resigns", Anpilov explained.

The "Working Russia" leader believes that he would succeed in involving into mass protests even workers of those branches of economy where strikes are banned. "The government which does not pay wages for months with the connivance of the prosecutor's office which has to control the fulfilment of laws becomes unlawful. I believe that even those workers, including transportation workers, who are banned to strike by law, have the right to adequately react to the violations of their rights", Anpilov said, but added that "protest actions will be held in lawful framework".

The die-hard leader admitted, however, that opposition plans to stage a nationwide political strike this autumn had failed and blamed the split of forces for that.

Anpilov explained that his major contradiction with communist leader Gennadiy Zyuganov is that he insists that "the soviet power should be restored in the country in the form of the power of the working people at all levels—from the Congress of Soviets down to the councils of labour collectives. This is a formula of Lenin", he said.

Zyuganov, according to him, supports "the formula of people's power, which in its essence boils down to the idea of bourgeois parliamentarism".

Anpilov believes that these contradictions can be overcome "if we manage to agree on popular elections of a single, pan-national leader of the opposition who would promote its consolidation".

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owner(s).



### Economic Issues

#### Yeltsin Signs Decrees To Stimulate Investment

LD1909182994 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1550 GMT 19 Sep 94

[Text] Russian President Boris Yeltsin signed a fresh package of economic decrees Monday. The package includes documents on the development of financial leasing, investment activities, private investments and state duties.

Chief of Staff Sergey Filatov told Interfax that the decree on state duties lowered the state duty for opening a court case from 10 percent to 5 percent. Creditors had often preferred not to institute criminal proceedings to recover financial losses due to 10 percent of the value at hand being charged by the state.

Another decree designed to develop financial leasing and investment activities affects small and medium-sized businesses, allowing them to cut initial payments for purchasing equipment.

A decree on private investments enables privately-owned companies seeking to carry out projects to take part in tenders for state investments, with the provision that the investor is able to finance no less than 80 percent of the project's value at the expense of his own or leased means, including foreign investments. The investor's own means must amount to no less than 20 percent of the project's value.

In the meantime, Interfax has learned that Yeltsin has signed a decree to sell shares of the concern Gazprom.

#### Finance Ministry To Maintain Deficit, Credit Targets

MK1709112094 Moscow SEGODNYA in Russian 17 Sep 94 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Budget Deficit Will Not Be Exceeded"]

[Text] The planned deficit of the 1994 federal budget and the envisioned amount of Central Bank credits to the government will not be exceeded. Central Bank credits will amount to approximately 40 trillion rubles, with a budget deficit of 70 trillion rubles, acting Finance Minister Sergey Dubinin said. According to Dubinin, the situation on the credit market has changed for the better because the interbank market has started drawing on emerging savings of individuals and businesses, whereas demand for the Central Bank's credit resources has fallen.

#### Grain Imports Through Private Channels Likely

MM1909154394 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 17 Sep 94 p 1

[ITAR-TASS report: "Private Traders Ready to Import Grain"]

[Text] Vice Premier Aleksandr Zaveryukha's statement that "the government does not intend to buy a single gram of grain abroad this year" did not take the representatives of the commercial structures by surprise. In the words of Arkadiy Zlochevskiy, executive director of "OGO," Russia's biggest private commercial grain company, the import of grain through private channels is entirely feasible. It is not impossible that the firm will import grain if the domestic Russian market signals such a need in March or April next year.

Until now deliveries of grain from abroad have been carried out exclusively through the state sphere—via the foreign trade association "Eksporthleb." Russian consumers received grain, bought via the distribution system, at understated prices, which made this form of trading unprofitable for private importers. However, if the state leaves the "market place" to the private operator, the situation could change. The "OGO" company is already busy in Europe buying such mixed-feed ingredients as fish meal and sunflower and soya meal and if necessary is perfectly capable of coping with grain purchases.

Mr. Zlochevskiy believes that there could be a need to import certain grades of high-quality wheat used for bread production.

#### Non-Payments in Fuel 'Acute' Problem

LD1609203494 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1507 GMT 16 Sep 94

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Igor Ivantsov]

[Text] Moscow September 16 TASS—The situation connected with non-payments in the fuel and power complex of Russia is the most acute problem in this branch.

According to data from the information agency of the Russian Ministry of Fuel and Power Engineering, the debit indebtedness of consumers for received power resources for seven months of this year was 34.9 trillion roubles while the debit indebtedness of the fuel and power complex itself amounted to 24.7 trillion roubles. Thus, this branch did not obtain 10.2 trillion roubles and as a matter of fact is continuing to subsidize other sector of the Russian economy.

A considerable part of the indebtedness falls on Russian enterprises which explain the impossibility to pay for power resources by the chronic lack of funds.

The share of the debt of the former Soviet Union's republics is around 4.2 trillion roubles. Debts of the Commonwealth countries make 96 percent of this sum, and the Baltic states—only 4 percent.

About 80 percent of the indebtedness of the countries of "near abroad" fall on deliveries of natural gas with two thirds of this sum being Ukraine's debt.

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owner(s).



### **Increase in Retail Sales, Imports Reported**

*LD1809155994 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1302 GMT 18 Sep 94*

[Text] The amount of goods in the Russian market has increased in August by seven percent on the beginning of the year and one percent on July, officials in the State Statistics Committee told Interfax.

The amount of foodstuffs has increased by a quarter on the beginning of the year (of non-food goods, by seven percent).

The market is being filled, experts say, chiefly by imported goods. In particular, according to one field study, foreign-made TV sets account for 35 to 60 percent and video sets, from 67 to 100 percent, of the total number sold in the market.

According to the committee, the total retail sales increased in the first eight months by four percent on the amount sold in the same period last year. The amount sold in food and consumer market places as opposed to stores has increased by 14 percent. They account for the sales of 70 percent of all fabrics and knitwear, 40 percent of footwear, 30 percent of meat and eight percent of fish and vegetable oil.

The consumer prices increased in August by a 2.5 years low of four percent.

### **Council of Employers' Associations Formed**

*MM1609111594 Moscow RABOCHAYA TRIBUNA in Russian 16 Sep 94 p 1*

[Report by Russian Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs: "National Council of Employers Instituted To Ensure There Are Fewer 'Superfluous People' Outside the Gates"]

[Text] A meeting of the leaders of the Russian Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs [RUIE], the Union of Russian Entrepreneurs and Leaseholders, the All-Russian Association of Enterprises Undergoing Privatization and Private Enterprises, the Congress of Russian Business Circles, unions and associations of timber industry workers, textile workers, enterprises of the printing industry and the agro-industrial complex and a number of other basic Russian public and economic associations of industrialists, entrepreneurs, and enterprises expressing employers' interests took place 14 September this year.

It was decided to form the coordination council of Russian employers' associations as a federal public organization coordinating their actions and representing their interests in mutual relations with trade unions and state management organs.

The charter which has been adopted particularly highlights questions of ensuring the coordinated actions of

employers in regulating social and labor relations, pursuing a policy for employment, wages, labor safety, social security, and the participation of employers' associations in the formation and implementation of state social programs.

One main avenue of the council's activity will be the promotion of the development of a system of social partnership in Russia and the establishment of international norms and rules in Russian practice.

Independence from political parties and movements and organs of state power and management and noninterference in the affairs of trade unions and other organizations are viewed as very important principles in organizing the activity of the council and the associations belonging to it.

V.P. Kolmogorov, vice president of the RUIE, has been elected chairman of the council.

It has also been decided to prepare a conference of all-Russian employers' associations.

The participants in the meeting also examined questions connected with the progress of the fulfillment of the general agreement for 1994 and the forthcoming holding of collective talks with the Russian associations of trade unions and the government on the conclusion of a general agreement for 1995.

### **Military & Space Issues**

#### **Duma Aide on Civilian Control of Military**

*MM1909121794 Moscow ROSSIYSKIYE VESTI in Russian 17 Sep 94 p 2*

[Pavel Anokhin report containing "Exclusive" interview with Sergey Yushenkov, chairman of the State Duma Defense Committee, in Moscow; date not given: "It Is Not the Military But the Politicians Who Should Determine the Level of National Defense"]

[Text] Sergey Yushenkov, chairman of the State Duma Committee for Defense, visited the ROSSIYSKIYE VESTI Editorial Office. In conversation with ROSSIYSKIYE VESTI journalists he talked about the results of his recent visit to Germany, where he attended the seminar of representatives of European countries' parliamentary committees, and about the committee's plans for the immediate future, and gave us his predictions for the forthcoming political fall.

#### **Marshall Center**

Do not think that this is an academic institution where they train marshals. No, it is the popular name for the George Marshall European Center for Security Questions. You will recall that after World War II there was the Marshall Plan which gave Germany, Japan, and other defeated countries various types of help in forming a normal democratic state. There is no Marshall Plan

like that today, but the recently formed Marshall Center is helping the East European countries to resolve problems of security and defense policy in conditions of the development of a democratic society. It was this center and the NATO Council which organized and subsidized the seminar in question.

A series of similar seminars is planned for the East European representatives of the executive and legislative branches of power and the mass media. In addition to short courses, the center is currently holding five-month courses which provide training for 150 students from the defense and foreign ministries.

As Sergey Yushenkov noted, in addition to theoretical lectures and discussions the representatives of the parliamentary defense committees who attended the seminar had an excellent opportunity to discuss many interstate problems, establish personal contacts, and learn to understand one another better. For instance, the confrontational relations which emerged initially between the Russian delegates and the envoys of Ukraine and Estonia developed into friendly relations after 10 days of joint work.

"But the main result of our trip," the chairman of the Duma Defense Committee stressed, "was the clearer realization of the importance not only of the problems of forecasting and planning the development of the Russian Armed Forces but also effective public control of them. Whereas in the past we talked about that topic more, now it has become clearer how the system of civilian control of the military should be formed, what structures are necessary for that and what functions they should have, what legislative base is necessary, and how cadre policy should be pursued."

#### Civilian Control of the Power Structures

Judging from the experience of democratic states, civilian control does not allow, or at any rate reduces the possibility of, interference by the military in the country's political sphere and their ability to impose their political will on society. That is why the military ministries in the majority of democratic countries are headed by civilians. A system is being created where the main areas of the state's military policy are defined by civilians, while the military function only as specialists.

According to Sergey Yushenkov, in Russia today there is no effective public control of the military's activity. In accordance with the Russian Constitution, the president determines the state's defense policy and is supreme commander in chief of the Armed Forces. But the head of state does not have the appropriate presidential structures to formulate such a policy. The Russian Government does not have them either. The Defense Ministry, in Sergey Yushenkov's opinion, is a military department which defends its own corporate aims.

"Since the defense minister in our country is a military man," he explains, "and the Defense Ministry itself is a

military department, it is extremely important for the president to have a civilian agency which would define the level of development of the sphere of military policy. Unfortunately, the Russian president does not have such an agency. Its role could be served by the Russian president's Defense Council, but there have been no concrete steps in that direction either."

Civilian control of the Armed Forces, of course, should not be perceived in a simplistic way or reduced to petty tutelage. In fact this is a precise system for the elaboration of strategic directions in the military policy sphere and in the allocation of the corresponding resources to support that policy.

"It is not the military who should determine the existence of a given threat in the world, create defensive alliances, and determine the need to conduct peace-making or military operations," Sergey Yushenkov said, expressing his opinion. "The military should undoubtedly be involved in the solution of these problems, but in the capacity of experts. The final say, however, belongs to the politicians—it is they who bear the responsibility for the elaboration of the main areas in the defense sphere and for identifying the strategic goals. The military are the professionals when it comes to the fulfillment of these tasks as purely technical goals. But the politicians must ensure that the technical resources are available for the military. It is not their duty to obtain the finances for the implementation of military policy. If the state needs power structures it has to clearly define their parameters and financial base and provide a detailed breakdown of it all in the military budget.

"The latter is one of the most important structural elements in civilian control of the Armed Forces. When the executive presents the military budget to deputies for examination, it is their duty either to accept it or reject it according to the analysis of the situation and the state concept. Parliamentary control of this kind is the cornerstone of a democratic society's civilian control of the power structures."

The role of parliament as the mechanism of civilian control of the Armed Forces, in Sergey Yushenkov's opinion, must be clearly demonstrated not only in the vote on the military budget but also when determining cadre policy. For example, in the United States the Congress monitors appointments to all the top vacancies in the Armed Forces. In many democratic states even the award of military ranks, beginning with that of colonel, is scrutinized by the relevant parliamentary committees. This ability of the deputies to influence various decisions enables civil society to ensure that the army remains in the service of the people and not of state functionaries.

One of the main functions of civilian control of the Armed Forces is performed by the mass media. In civilized countries the reputation of the military is kept under close scrutiny. If the press raises a matter which compromises a given military official he has either to refute it, using concrete facts, or else resign.

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owner(s).

### Cadre Changes Are Inevitable

[Anokhin] In that case how are we to interpret the recent appointment of Matvey Burlakov as Russian deputy defense minister? So many unpleasant things have been written and said about the commander of the Western Group of Forces, but he and his comrades have said nothing.

This is an abnormal phenomenon, Sergey Yushenkov replied. Cadre policy such as this is more redolent of arbitrary rule and discredits the idea of the rule-of-law state. Journalists have been accusing Matvey Burlakov of corruption and abuse of office. I fully concede that he is not involved in those misdeeds which have been attributed to him. But if that is so, there must be a thorough investigation so as to give society a clear answer. If the military themselves are not prepared to do that then it must be carried out by the president and parliament.

Incidentally, recently I visited several military districts and saw the property which had been brought back from the Western Group of Forces. To be honest I was flabbergasted—it was hardly worth the trouble of shipping all that rubbish back to dump it in Russia, let alone spend such vast amounts on the whole operation! This fact alone inspires many doubts about Matvey Burlakov. In my view, Boris Nikolayevich Yeltsin should revisit this issue and revise his decision.

[Anokhin] In a previous interview for ROSSIYSKIYE VESTI you spoke confidently about the cadre changes that will take place in the upper echelons of power in the fall.

[Yushenkov] They have already started. Boris Mironov's removal from the post of chairman of the State Committee for the Press is only the beginning. I believe that in this case the decision of the president and the prime minister is sound because you cannot make statements such as he has if you are a member of a government which bases its activity on democratic values.

### Arms Exports Sustained, Expected To Increase

MM2009103194 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Sep 94 p 3

[Report by Aleksandr Yegorov: "Russia Confidently Explores New Arms Markets"]

[Text] Moscow—Lieutenant General Viktor Samoylov, general director of the "Rosvooruzheniye" State Company for the Export and Import of Arms and Military Technology, and Academician Rostislav Belyakov, general designer at the "MiG" Aviation Science-and-Production Complex, held a press conference during which they told journalists of our country's successful progress in exploring potential arms markets.

The accompanying press release says that in its six-month existence the state company has signed contracts

and agreements worth a total of over \$1.5 billion. Experts estimate that arms exports planned in 1994-1995 will exceed last year's level.

Gen. Samoylov and Academician Belyakov also summed up the results of the recent Farnborough-94 air show in Britain, on which KRASNAYA ZVEZDA is preparing a report by its special correspondent.

### Debts to Defense Enterprises 'Slightly' Down

MM1609141994 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Sep 94 p 1

[Report by Russian Defense Ministry Press and Information Directorate: "Debts to 'Defense Industry' Repaid, Admittedly Not in Full So Far"]

[Text] As a result of measures taken by the Russian Federation Government and Defense Ministry this August the state's debts to enterprises implementing the defense order have dropped slightly. Nevertheless, according to the Russian Federation Defense Ministry and the State Committee for the Defense Sectors of Industry, the debts total 2.1 trillion rubles within the framework of the sums approved by the Russian Federation law "On the 1994 Federal Budget" for the acquisition of arms and military hardware and to cover the cost of research and development work.

The Russian Federation Defense Ministry has submitted to the government a schedule coordinated with the Ministry of Economics and the State Committee for the Defense Sectors of Industry as regards settling up with suppliers of arms and military hardware, defense research and development organizations, and enterprises providing general services and hardware by the end of 1994.

### New Defense Industry Database Described

LD1909174494 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 0600 GMT 19 Sep 94

[Summary] A new database dealing with defense information has been set up in Russia and is described by ITAR-TASS as "unique." The VPK-Business data base [VPK—Voyennyy Promyshlennyy Kompleks, military industrial complex] contains information about enterprises in Russia's military industrial complex. It was set up by the Scientific Information Center - Planning, Economics, Management [SIC PEM] under the State Committee for the Defense Industry. Its director, Vladimir Rodin, told ITAR-TASS that the base was "the only system of its type in the world for information retrieval," being the only source of the information it contains. The information covers consumer goods production, new technology and technology being developed, and production indices, "practically everything Russia's military industrial complex can offer the consumer without revealing Russia's state secrets," the ITAR-TASS report said.

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owner(s).



At the moment only subscribers to the TS-VPK telephone information network whose center is at the SIC PEM have access to the base, but others may apply.

#### **Mir Cosmonauts Carry Out Experiments**

*LD1609174794 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1511 GMT 16 Sep 94*

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent]

[Text] Ground Mission Control Center September 16 TASS—The 16th main expedition of the Mir orbiting station has carried out astrophysical and medical research with the use of the Gallar installation in the past few days.

The cosmonauts observed a Roentgen pulsar in the Galaxy center within the framework of the international Roentgen program of off-atmosphere astronomy. Today the crew maintained the on-board systems and scientific equipment.

Yuriy Malenchenko, Talgat Musabayev and Valeriy Polyakov are feeling well.

#### **Regional Affairs**

##### **Chechen Intelligence: 'Russian Spy' Captured**

*LD2009105894 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 1025 GMT 20 Sep 94*

[Text] Groznyy-Moscow, 20 Sep (ITAR-TASS)—Passions over the "sensational confessions" of Russian counterintelligence officer Lieutenant Colonel Stanislav Krylov about "Moscow's secret operations against Groznyy" had barely died down when the Chechen State Security Department today reported another "Russian spy" - Sergey Terekhov, allegedly dispatched "to coordinate the actions of opposition forces." The official special services in Groznyy noted that he was detained two weeks ago during the battle between government forces and Ruslan Labazanov's grouping in the town of Argun.

The State Security Department claims that Sergey Terekhov told "all the secrets he knew and stated that even if he is released from custody, he intends to remain in Chechnya."

The public relations center of the Federal Counterintelligence Service told an ITAR-TASS correspondent today that Sergey Terekhov, who has been described by official Groznyy as a "Russian spy," has nothing to do with the Russian Federal Counterintelligence Service and the service's public relations center has no information whatsoever concerning this individual.

##### **Groznyy Commandant on Russian 'Aggression'**

*LD2009100994 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 0938 GMT 20 Sep 94*

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Sharip Asuyev]

[Text] Groznyy September 20 TASS—There were no particular excesses in Groznyy, the capital of the Chechen Republic, last night.

According to a report released by the Interior Ministry of the Republic, more than 40 people were arrested in the city for violating the curfew. Several firearms were confiscated, including some automatic weapons.

The situation with the earlier reported martial law remains unclear. There is still no decree clamping it down on the country, but there is already a military commandant—Colonel Mousa Merdjuev—who has made statements on the local television. According to Merdjuev, the heads of the law enforcement and defence bodies wanted the martial law to be announced as quickly as possible. They realise, he alleged, that Russia is "preparing an aggression against the Chechen Republic" and, therefore, they do not want to lose time with preparations to repulse the attack.

Very little is known in Groznyy about the actions of the opposition which is based in Nadterechnyy District. Dudayev's press service claims that Ruslan Khasbulatov flew to Mozdok on Monday. If there are no special plans behind this trip and the leader of the peace-making group has really left the Chechen Republic, "the opposition has inflicted itself a knock-out blow", local analysts believe.

Reports about the casualties of the latest clash between government troops and opposition forces at Tolstoy-Yurt are still contradictory. Groznyy has made no official statements on this score. But reports on scores of men killed and wounded are obviously exaggerated. It is known for sure that three men were killed and one wounded at Tolstoy-Yurt. A delegation of Tolstoy-Yurt elders visited yesterday Sultan Geliskhanov, chief of the Chechen State Security Department. They wanted to know about the fate of seven fellow-villagers, captured during the battle of September 17. No reports were issued on the results of their talks.

Law enforcement forces are keeping under watch over all the approaches to Groznyy, including the Terskiy mountain range, which borders on Nadterechnyy District.

The Chechen news service has today transmitted a statement by the Chechen government, in which it tries to lay the blame on the Russian authorities for the developments in the Chechen Republic.

##### **Chechen Foreign Minister on Opposition**

*LD1909182594 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1550 GMT 19 Sep 94*

[Text] Chechen Foreign Minister Shamseddin Yusef promised that the opposition in the republic "will be finally neutralized within several days." Yusef said in an interview with Interfax today that the developments in Chechnya were not favorable for the opposition as it had, in fact, lost support from Russia.

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owner(s).



### Dudayev Reportedly Bribes Officials

MK1709071094 Moscow SEGODNIA in Russian  
17 Sep 94 p 1

[Report by Aleksandr Kudakayev in the "Chechnya" column: "Dzhokhar Dudayev Pays in Cash. Grozny Has Allocated \$2 Million and R4 Billion To Bribe Russian Officials and Political Leaders"]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] According to a source close to the Chechnya State Security Department, Dudayev, while having support among the leadership of his power structures, is far from sure of the loyalty of the rank and file. Therefore Chechnya recruits hirelings in the Baltics, Abkhazia, Ingushetia, Ossetia, and even Moscow. Early in September the National Bank issued Colonel Usman Sugaipov of the Chechen Internal Affairs Ministry 1.5 billion rubles [R] to recruit in Moscow former special force officers. At present he is in the Russian capital on an illegal basis.

A still broader line in the Chechen government's activity is the bribing of Russian officials and politicians whose position could be critical in resolving the Chechen question. To implement this program Dudayev sent his secret counselor, Daud Akhmadov, to Moscow. He has R4 billion and \$2 million at his disposal. Using the stubs of passes to corresponding Moscow institutions, it is not difficult to establish the names of the persons Akhmadov has met. The last word, however, remains with the Russian Prosecutor's Office.

Such expenses have substantially weakened the republic's financial condition. As of now the Chechen National Bank's daily receipts do not exceed R7 million whereas in the past they reached R120 million.

### Amnesty Suspended in Chechnya

LD1809093994 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 0901 GMT 18 Sep 94

[ITAR-TASS correspondent Sharip Asuyev]

[Text] Grozny, 18 September—The amnesty which was announced by Dzhokhar Dudayev in connection with the third anniversary of Chechnya's independence has been suspended. Usman Imaev, Procurator General and Justice Minister, has said the decision was prompted by a sharp aggravation of the situation.

A total of 610 people—teenagers, women, old men and invalids—were expected to be released from Chechnya's corrective labour institutions as a result of the amnesty. Several dozens of them have already been freed.

### Chechen Opposition Foreswears Offensive Action

LD2009095394 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 0933 GMT 20 Sep 94

[Text] Moscow September 20 TASS—The Chechen opposition will not initiate combat activities in order to oust President Dzhokhar Dudayev. "The forces of the

provisional government are not going to attack first", spokesman of the council Lecha Saligov told TASS by telephone on Tuesday.

He added that opposition armed units are undergoing training and guard the settlements controlled by the Provisional Council, including the village of Tolstoy-Yurt which was the headquarters of former Russian parliament speaker Ruslan Khasbulatov.

The units of Ruslan Labazanov which suffered a defeat from Dudayev's forces and had to abandon its headquarters in Argun are currently protecting "an important object" on the territory controlled by the opposition. Saligov said that Labazanov agrees all his actions with the Provisional Council and his units comprise a part of the united forces of the opposition commanded by Bislan Gantamirov.

The spokesman said last night was relatively quiet in the republic and only occasional shootings were reported.

Khasbulatov left Chechnya for Moscow on Monday after his headquarters were attacked by Dudayev's forces and his cousin killed in the clash.

The Provisional Council believes that the "peace-keeping mission" of Khasbulatov has failed, but his departure does not mean a split of the opposition, Saligov said.

### Khasbulatov Leaves Chechnya, Situation Quiet

LD1909151994 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 1426 GMT 19 Sep 94

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent]

[Excerpts] Moscow, 19 Sep—Ruslan Khasbulatov left Chechnya this afternoon, ITAR-TASS has learned from the information committee of Chechnya's Provisional Council situated in the village of Znamenskoye, Naderetchnyy Rayon. [passage omitted] This morning Khasbulatov mourned the victims of recent clashes.

According to the information committee, no combat actions took place in Chechnya on Monday.

### Yelsin's 'Main' Chechen Adviser on Dudayev

LD1909223394 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 1715 GMT 19 Sep 94

[By ITAR-TASS]

[Excerpts] Moscow, 19 Sep —"Dzhokhar Dudayev has succeeded in doing far worse than even Stalin, who deported our people to Kazakhstan," Dogu Zavgayev stated in an interview today with the "Rush Hour" program on the "Ostankino" radio and television company's first channel. He is head of the department on the socio-economic problems of the republics of Russia within the president's administration and is considered the Russian authorities' main adviser on the Chechen problem.

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owner(s).

"Not even Stalin," he continued, "succeeded in breaking our people morally and spiritually. Our people were solid, united, and remained Chechens with their own inherent moral characteristics. But the conspirators, Dudayev and company, have succeeded in 'demoralizing the people' and, worst of all, establishing in the views not just of Russians, but of the world, their image as the enemy, troublemakers, and difficult people. Whereas, they are as normal as any other people." [passage omitted]

"Relations with the diaspora are changing for the worse. Trust and respect for it are being lost. This is because the Chechen people are now headed by Dudayev," Zavgayev concluded.

Zavgayev led the communists of Checheno-Ingushetia and the republican Supreme Soviet from 1989 to 1991. He personally promoted Dzhokhar Dudayev to the rank of general. He resigned on 6 September 1991 after a 19-day continuous rally in Grozny. He describes Dudayev: "a criminal, a bribe-taker, and an embezzler of public funds." [passage omitted]

#### Shakhray Views Chechen Situation

LD2009104094 Moscow Mayak Radio Network in Russian 1815 GMT 19 Sep 94

[Text] We are continuing to receive many contradictory reports about events in Chechnya - usually about ongoing confrontation between the opposition and supporters of President Dudayev and sometimes, quite honestly, you can't see the wood for the trees. But let's try to get to grips with the Chechen crisis and with how representatives of executive power in Moscow assess it. Here is the opinion of Deputy Prime Minister Sergey Shakhray.

[Begin Shakhray recording] Some people are being deluded into believing that there is a national-liberation movement there, that there is a struggle for independence, for sovereignty going on.

I want to say with all the responsibility of someone who knows the situation, that the situation in the Chechen Republic is composed of two elements as it were. The first is that a criminal free economic zone has been created in Chechnya, that is to say, an international, criminal and financial mechanism, or if you like, a financial pump with the help of which the territory of the republic is used for the transit of hard currency, narcotics and weapons. Thousands of kilometres of frontier - internal and external - have been practically taken out of the control of law-enforcement structures, of customs' structures, of frontier guard structures, and so on. Therefore, practically none of that hard currency, money or goods remain in the republic itself.

That mechanism has its roots in Moscow, Magadan, London, Iraq, the Near East, Jordan, Amman and so on. It is a kind of international transit cartel. That financial mechanism has drawn into that criminal free economic

zone tens of tons of goods from the above-mentioned countries tax free and an environment, a circle of people has appeared living on this and earning money from that criminal trade turnover.

Accordingly, the activities and tactics of the government are aimed at eliminating that financial and criminal mechanism. We have closed the air space. It is no longer possible to fly abroad from the territory of Chechnya and engage in that unforgivable import and export of goods.

We have established monitoring [kontrol] over the import and export of weapons, over the movement of groupings both within Chechnya and to Chechnya in neighboring republics. Incidentally, a health cordon had to be set up because of the cholera epidemic. Railroad connections have been cut because the railway was always being held up.

Work by the Federal Counterintelligence Services and the law-enforcement structures is under way with the mafia structures which are pinning their stake on that Chechen financial mechanism. As a result we will create conditions in which that criminal financial economic zone won't be profitable and it will be closed. The political and economic situation will change immediately.

But, unfortunately, we also have to see the second aspect of the Chechen situation, too. The Chechen people are a proud and hard-working people with a tragic fate. After 25 years of war in the Caucasus it was made part of the Russian empire. In 1944, children, women and old people were deported to North Kazakhstan and returned to their land only 13 years later, having lost tens of hundreds of thousands of people and the idea that the center, Moscow, is always acting unjustly towards the population of Chechnya is alive.

Therefore, the Dudayev regime exploited feelings which run deepest - the desire for justice, for freedom, independence and the ideas of independence and sovereignty were used like a fig leaf to conceal that financial and criminal regime. Therefore, methods of outright military pressure are ineffective in that situation and dangerous. That is why the government rejects them.

There should be no export of revolution or counterrevolution. Nor can democracy and law and order be exported. The nation must travel that path of self-cleansing itself, naturally with the help of the federal authorities.

What cannot be allowed is for the nation to be placed on the verge of destruction - this time self-destruction, that is to say, on the verge of civil war - for the third time in a hundred years or so. Therefore, a set of tough economic and political measures should be taken like a medicine which cures, not kills. [end recording]

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owner(s).

### Areas Bordering Chechnya Reinforce Defenses

LD1809210694 Moscow *ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian* 1832 GMT 18 Sep 94

[Excerpts] Moscow, 18 September (ITAR-TASS)—In a special report by the Chechen Interior Ministry that CHECHENPRESS circulated today, official Grozny called Saturday's [17 September] battles between the opposition and the armed forces of Dzhokhar Dudayev in the vicinity of the settlement of Tolstoy-Yurt "an operation to unblock the roads." [passage omitted]

Kurskiy Rayon in the steppes of Stavropol Kray has the longest section of frontier with Chechnya. The situation in the local villages and Cossack villages is alarming, but it is hard to call it especially "hot"—no amassing of Dudayev's fighters capable of penetrating Stavropol kray has been observed in the adjacent rayons of Chechnya, Kurskiy Rayon administration told *ITAR-TASS* correspondent Nikolay Styazhkin this morning.

Viktor Medveditskov, chief of the Internal Affairs Directorate of Stavropol kray, added to this that militia bodies had set up permanent posts on the frontier with Chechnya to prevent weapons from being smuggled through the kray and to stop armed Chechen formations from penetrating it. Two more regiments of Russian interior troops have been redeployed to Stavropol kray, and three mobile militia battalions have been formed in the region of the Caucasian Mineralnyye Vody. Seven village militia stations playing the role of sort of frontier outposts have been formed in the kray's eastern rayons.

### Air Force Units Readied in Case of Need in Chechnya

MM1609141394 Moscow *NTV in Russian* 1700 GMT 28 Aug 94

[From the "Itogi" program: Video report read by Yevgeniy Kiselev]

[Excerpts] [Announcer] Moscow is continuing to monitor events in Chechnya closely. I would remind you that Russian state officials have stated several times that they consider it inadvisable to use force to resolve the Chechen problem. However, Moscow could be preparing for an unexpected development of the situation in the rebellious republic. For example, the Russian Air Force unit stationed in the town of Primorsko-Akhtarsk, 600 km from Chechnya, is being kept in a state of heightened combat readiness. [Passage omitted]

[Announcer] The two elite regiments of Su-25's and MiG-29's recently withdrawn from Germany and the Baltic region are ready to take to the air within 10 minutes if the alarm is sounded and are capable not just of repulsing a surprise attack by the small and weak Chechen Air Force but also of protecting Russian civil aviation flights over Chechen territory and in the immediate vicinity of its borders. Let me remind you that Dzhokhar Dudayev has vowed that his forces will shoot

down any Russian aircraft that overflies Chechnya. Furthermore, as some of the mass media report, Dudayev is alleged to have begun recruiting mercenaries into the Chechen Air Force and to have sent Chechen pilots to military schools in Turkey. Moscow, in turn, has warned the Chechen authorities that the airspace over Chechnya is closed to all aircraft, including those from Chechnya. Perhaps this decision was made in the light of the growing confrontation between the pro-Dudayev and anti-regime forces within the republic, a confrontation which could develop into an armed conflict at any moment. In that event the ban on flights in Chechnya's airspace would clearly benefit the anti-Dudayev forces and would demonstrate once more whose side Moscow is on in the Chechen crisis.

### PRAVDA Correspondents Report From Chechnya

MM1609152194 Moscow *PRAVDA in Russian* 16 Sep 94 p 1

["Chechen Reportage" by special correspondent Viktor Kharlamov: "Free Meat From the President"]

[Text] Chechen Republic-Ichkeria—Following the Chechen president's directive expelling all Russian journalists from the republic's territory within 24 hours, we had to become "illegals." In case of possible incidents, we enlisted the support of the chief editor of the government newspaper ICHKERIYA. We are said to be working for him. It is impossible to suspect ICHKERIYA of sympathizing with journalists from Moscow: "Watchdogs of partycrats," "hirelings of the KGB," "obscurantists"—these are by no means the strongest epithets that this newspaper has bestowed on representatives of the Russian mass media. Nevertheless, it was precisely local journalists who were the first to extend a helping hand to their Moscow colleagues....

Only one month ago it was possible to reach Grozny from Moscow in just over two hours. This was how long it took to fly by the Chechen "Stigl" airline. But now, with the introduction of a full transport blockade of the mutinous republic, you have to equip yourself for the journey not just with strong nerves but also with a tightly stuffed purse. From Mineralnyye Vody to Vladikavkaz, from there by a passing military truck to Nazran, and from Nazran to Grozny by a service bus. Posts all the way along. You cannot make out whether they are Dudayev's or the opposition's. The former are looking for "FCS [Federal Counterintelligence Service] agents," and the latter for "Dudayev's mercenaries." The entrances to the city are guarded by armored vehicles and national guardsmen. There are no longer obvious signs of combat operations. The armed opposition has "dispersed" among the republic's rayons and is saving its strength, not being particularly active at present. Avturkhanov is in Nadterechnyy Rayon; Gantemirov, Grozny's former mayor, is in Urus-Martan; Khasbulatov is in Tolstov-Yurt; and Ruslan Labazanov is based in the city of Argun, literally 20 km from the capital.

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owner(s).



"We fear no one and are ready to repulse any attack by day and by night," the "Chechen Robin Hood," hung about with weapons, declared. "Dudayev has signed his own death sentence. Just let him dare to poke his nose in with his dirty howitzers. We will deal with him at once."

Government troops entered Argun the next day. After a brief yet fierce battle Labazanov left with the remnants of his detachment, according to him, "for previously prepared positions," "so that peaceful residents do not suffer." Put more simply, he seized a suburban train and traveled in it to Tolstov-yurt. Under Khasbulatov's wing.

Russian television reported that fighting was continuing in Argun, the city was in the grip of flames, and there were numerous casualties among the peaceful population. We arrived in Argun literally a few hours after the fighting ended. There were two knocked-out armored personnel carriers, commercial stalls crushed by the tracks of armored vehicles at the entrance to the city, and a bridge strewn with assault rifle cartridge cases. According to information from the republic first-aid hospital, the number of casualties on both sides totaled 11. Peaceful residents did not suffer. "If your Moscow Special Purpose Militia Detachment liquidates an armed gang, can this be called a civil war?" ICHKERIYA Chief Editor Vakha Dadulagov asked rhetorically, with a bitter tone to his voice. "So why does your television present as an act of aggression and as the unleashing of a fratricidal war the liquidation of a gang which had been engaging in racketeering and robbery?"

The next day the opposition tried to undertake an armed sally. Avturkhanov moved two tanks, two armored personnel carriers, and several trucks of soldiers from Nadterechnyy Rayon. The official task was to block Dudayev's guard post in the region of the settlement of Dolinsk. Avturkhanov's tanks were halted by local residents themselves, who barred the road to Grozny. Soon Dudayev's artillery appeared. Alas, the sally resulted in tens of casualties, mainly among the peaceful population. A howitzer shell does not discriminate between the military and civilians.

A secret truce was announced in the republic for the period of celebrating Independence Day. In the settlement of Starye Atagi a free distribution of meat was even undertaken to ensure a mass turnout. Despite Dudayev's arrival and free refreshments, not that many people gathered—about 30,000. A comparison with Ruslan Khasbulatov's first arrival in Chechnya after the shooting up of the Russian Supreme Soviet automatically came to mind. Over 100,000 people gathered for his speech in one of the highland rayons—almost one-third of the republic's entire adult population.

The festival was rather limp. The president responded to the audience's fanatical cries of "Dzhokhar! Dzhokhar!" by stigmatizing, as always, "the empire" and "the KGB's hirelings." He was joined, in unison, by Vice President Zelimkhan Yandarbiyev, and a mullah read out a prayer

to Allah. The "festival guests," brought in from surrounding villages, looked longingly at the huge vats in which the free addition to the official part was cooking.

On the other hand, the whole city made merry at night. Topsy servicemen fired in the air from all possible kinds of firearms. PRAVDA's young photojournalist, unfamiliar with local traditions, even decided that advance opposition detachments had forced their way into Grozny. Naturally, the merrymaking was followed by vendettas. Before our eyes one guy, who had incautiously said something critical of the president and his entourage, was hit right in the head by several bullets. After this we no longer wanted to stroll around the nighttime city. Particularly as some people had already started looking longingly at the Russian journalists hung about with equipment, who were no longer carrying PRAVDA identity cards but had not yet received the promised ICHKERIYA ones....

We had to legalize ourselves temporarily in order to meet with the republic's leadership. This was our cover story: We did not know that Russian journalists had been declared "persona non grata" in Chechnya, we had come to Grozny from Nazran literally in the space of one day, 24 hours would be quite enough for our work, and after meeting with someone from the leadership we would at once make our way home.

"The Russian special services are waging an undeclared war against us," Vice President Zelimkhan Yandarbiyev at once took the bull by the horns. "The political and economic blockade has been joined by information terror. Russia is sending terrorist subversion groups into the republic, FCS agents are working in the guise of journalists.... Incidentally, let me take another look at your documents. PRAVDA? Well, maybe we will get words of truth out of you, at least. You will have time to do some work, but all the same we will not grant accreditation. You can work at your own risk, and we will not guarantee your safety."

We parted perfectly peaceably. In conclusion the vice president even presented us with a book each with his autograph.

"Here," he said on parting, "are my thoughts on the fate of the Chechen revolution, on the empire's unsavory role in crushing the freedom-loving peoples of the Caucasus...."

A book presented by the vice president with his own autograph is the best kind of pass, but it was, unfortunately, somewhat belated. The next day we took a service bus to the village of Znamenskoye—the residence of Umar Avturkhanov, leader of the largest and best-organized opposition detachment. You certainly will not get to see him with Yandarbiyev's autograph....

#### Gen Lebed Scores Cossack Pact With Dudayev

MM2009082994 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 17 Sep 94 p 1

[Letter from Lieutenant General Aleksandr Lebed: "Without Malice or Bias"]

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owner(s).



[Text] The articles "Will We Make It To Dawn?" by Zh. Kasyanenko (3 September) and "Hetmans' Secret Sponsors" by V. Seleznev (13 September) have already assessed the shameful deal between the Don Cossack elite and D. Dudayev. The hetmans dragged the name of General A. Lebed into their intrigues. Here is his letter to the Cossacks.

"Profoundly esteemed countrymen, Don Cossacks!

"I consider it my duty to inform you that I have never had any dealings with retired militia lieutenants or jailors attired in generals' uniforms. Nor will I. Furthermore, I have delegated absolutely no powers to them to talk nonsense on my behalf. The Treaty between the Illustrious Don Host and the Chechen Republic of Ichkeria is a shameful document primarily because it is signed not by representatives of the Chechen people and Don people, but by rogues and adventurers who have betrayed the vital interests of their brothers—the people of the Terek and the Kuban. And this treaty, if you can call it such, puts Mother Russia in the idiotic position of being caught with her pants down in the face of power-grubbers who have overstepped the mark.

"Our Don Host is indeed illustrious. But its glory in battle was not won by signing documents. And if these jumped-up people are incapable of augmenting this glory, they should at least not lose or cast to the four winds the services of the Don Cossacks' brave predecessors. For, how long can you go on making the public laugh by replacing one rogue with another rascal and piling up stacks of awards and titles?

"The Don Cossacks are wise after the event. Everyone knows that. They are afraid of nothing. Clearly they are not scared, as I see it, of being renowned as an army short of brains, turning the sacred cause of reviving the Russian Cossacks into a parade of jumped-up clowns. Just ponder this without malice or bias, my friends and loyal comrades-in-arms!

"I have the honor to be

"Your ever-devoted Guards Lieutenant General Aleksandr Lebed."

#### **Volgorechensk Secures Autonomy From Kostroma**

MM2009090594 Moscow ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 16 Sep 94 Weekend Edition p 6

[Unattributed report: "Free City"]

[Text] The long fight by the inhabitants of the power workers' settlement of Volgorechensk to be separate from Kostroma has ended in victory.

The appearance of this settlement on the Volga, a few kilometers downriver of Kostroma, coincided with the construction of the state regional electric power station, and almost from the outset its inhabitants felt oppressed by their "elder brother." The fight for autonomy intensified in the new conditions: The power workers believed

that their tax payments to the city treasury bore no relation to the money they were getting back to fund social amenities in the settlement.

The Kostroma Oblast governor signed a decree, whereby Volgorechensk became an autonomous city of oblast status. Prosperity for its inhabitants is just around the corner: Only until the new year will Volgorechensk have a common budget with Kostroma; thereafter they will be "paid separately."

#### **Polezhayev Regional Development Book Quoted**

MM2009100194 Moscow RABOCHAYA TRIBUNA in Russian 17 Sep 94 p 2

[Feature prepared by Aleksandr Krotkov: "What Omsk 'Troublemaker' Wants"]

[Text] Leonid Polezhayev, a former hydraulic engineer and business executive and now head of the Omsk Oblast administration and a member of the Federation Council, is known in big politics primarily as the author of the idea of the regionalization of economic reforms in the country. Some people call him the Omsk troublemaker, a supporter of the splitting of Russia into "principalities," while others, on the contrary, call him the ideologist of the restoration of great power on the basis of new economic principles. But who is he in reality? What does he want? What causes him heartache?

The book of his thoughts and memoirs, *Forward Slowly* [Vpered na medlennyykh tormozakh] which was recently published at the "Novosti" printing plant in Moscow and instantly became a political bestseller East of the Urals helps answer these questions. We offer for readers' attention extracts from this book, with the subheads supplied by the editorial office.

#### **Historic Conflict Consists in Fact that Regions Want More Rights and Moscow Bureaucracy Is Not Giving These Rights To Them**

"Now that the third attempt this century to turn Russia to face Europe and return it to the channel of European civilization is coming to an end, I fear that this second attempt may end in tragedy. Because the mentality of totalitarianism still holds sway over minds and hearts. The complex of centralism, the desire to control everything from one single point, have been made literally a genetic requirement for that generation of people which is living, operating, and growing up on Russia's political field.

"Unfortunately, our dear and beloved Moscow is the worst embodiment of an idea. Because it is in this city, destined by fate to become the capital of the communist empire, that there was formed an association of leaders which cannot abandon the idea that the existence of an enormous power down to the smallest details is wholly and entirely determined by its will.

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owner(s).

"The Moscow rulers and politicians have long been overcome by a particular kind of anemia. I have in mind their distrust of the provinces, their suspicion with regard to the leaders of the enormous territories sometimes thousands of versts from Moscow. The regions have no rights and consequently no real responsibility for Russia's overall fate. And as a result the state foundation on which the entire social edifice was erected becomes dilapidated and weak and is eroded.

"So that the Russian oblasts' present desire for greater independence is not the whim of freedom-loving atamans. It is an objective process which political and sociological science must unfailingly take into account when elaborating the concept of new state building.

"But what do we see now? The regions are literally tearing from the center the rights they need. Not advantages, not benefits, but rights without which they are literally tie' hand and foot. Here to acquire rights they involuntarily resort to blackmail, threaten the center with secession and secession. And god knows what else...."

#### **Russia's Might Is Beyond the Urals**

"Who can guarantee us that spirit of troublemaking and adventurism which is so far still dormant but is in actual fact highly natural to the Russian people will not be inflated to the limit here in Siberia? That the grains of separatism will not suddenly produce luxuriant shoots on harsh Siberian soil?

"Why hide the fact that such ideas are at large in society.

"The center of gravity of power is now shifting from the capital to the provinces.... In both tsarist Russia and the Soviet Union the Siberian expanses were balanced by the bloc of Slav peoples living in the European part of the state. Now the secession of Ukraine and Belorussia [Belarus] has deprived Russia of this balancing factor. The remainder of Russia cannot use its economic potential to balance the enormous region extending East of the Urals as far as the Pacific Ocean.

"What is needed is not simply a new concept of state building but a reassessment of its components."

#### **We Do Not Need Power in the Shape of One Person and One Guideline for Everyone**

"We are trying to elaborate a new state model for Russia which—this must be said frankly—is not characteristic for Russia, which has become accustomed to benevolent tsars, to wise leaders, and in general to a power personified by one man.

"Preaching the principle of the regions' special role in the new state structure, I rely primarily on the experience of Omsk Oblast. After all, it was we Omsk people who were the first to put forward the idea of the regionalization of the economic reform.

"We asked why everywhere in Russia the reform should be carried out in the same way since our Siberia, for instance, has nothing in common with the Kuban. We cannot carry out such profound, fateful transformations according to a single standardized scheme. Yes, the center must offer a concept of reforms that is common to all but the implementation of these principles should be the prerogative of the regional authorities.

"Questions of tax policy, foreign economic activity, and land relations can quite well be under the control of local organs.

"Who said that Siberia should be a region of private farmers? I for one have strong doubts about that. Kuban, Chernozem Russia, are suitable for private farming, but in Siberia the climatic, geographic, and ethnic circumstances accord more with a public style of agriculture. It was not the Communists who thought it up. A kind of collectivist approach toward arable farming and stock-raising was observed even at the time of Siberia's colonization by Russian peasants. On his own even the strongest owner would not withstand the taiga, the underpopulation, the Siberian frosts.

"In Omsk Oblast over 8,000 reliable private farms have been formed. But at the same time traditional collective and state farms are adapting to the requirements of the market economy and are turning themselves into joint-stock companies and this economic structure has given quite a good account of itself.

"But why should the conversion of the defense industry proceed along the same scheme for everyone?

"Today the 'Polet' aerospace association has on show the second model of a launching booster for the 'Energiya' space rocket system. No one in the world has such a vehicle. It will take at least 10 years before it appears in the United States. It has unusual power and is supremely ecologically safe and reliable. The famous 'Buran' was put into orbit with the aid of just such an booster.

"So what are we to do, abandon all this fantastic output and switch to the production of garbage cans, which has been seriously suggested to us? Could the oblast administration, could I, as its head, tolerate such a crude approach toward the fate of the military-industrial complex?

"We were the first in Russia to elaborate a regional program for conversion, including in it not only the famous 'boxes,' that is the military plants, but also civilian plants. Formerly they never collaborated with each other but now they are pooling their efforts to master within four years the production of dozens of types of civilian output. I put this program to President Yeltsin and it was approved by a special government decision. It is true that money has not been earmarked for it but never mind, the main thing is that now we have a free hand.

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owner(s).

"And we are the only region in Russia which has begun to bring the military-industrial complex out of its state of ignominious stagnation."

#### **We Must Crack Open Nuts, Not the Country**

"It seems to me that the intoxication with impetuous sovereignization and independence for independence's sake has already passed. The people who came to power on the crest of the democratic transformations, with little knowledge of economics and still less of management science, sincerely believed that each republic, separating from the enormous mainland, would live well. And now the dream has finally come true, the separation has come about, but not a single state on the territory of the former Union has started to live better.

"I put the blame for this on the destruction of the economic mechanism which was formed over decades..

"And now, in fighting for the regionalization of reforms, we have suggested that the oblasts be given the opportunity to restore their lost economic ties and to become integrated into the nationwide economy. After all, it is obvious that it is stupid to construct a new metallurgical combine on your territory or to seek a new raw material base when we can as before reach friendly agreement with a neighbor on mutually advantageous deliveries.

"I do not nurture the hope that the resurrection of a political union is possible and I believe that it is not even worth agitating for it in order to prevent arousing illusions and vain dreams to no purpose. But I do not doubt for a minute that some stable economic formation will arise on the territory of the former USSR."

#### **Urals Military District To Hold Exercise 20-24 Sep**

*LD1909202494 Moscow Mayak Radio Network in Russian 1830 GMT 19 Sep 94*

[From the "Slavyanka" program of the Russian Defense Ministry]

[Text] A scheduled command post exercise will be held at the Urals Military district on 20-24 September. Our correspondent was told at the press center of the Russian land troops that field firing would take place at the Yelan test range during the exercise.

#### **Traffic Restricted on Georgian Road From 19 Sep**

*LD1809181294 Moscow Radio Rossii Network in Russian 1700 GMT 18 Sep 94*

[Text] Traffic along the Military-Georgian road will be restricted from 2200 to 0500 as of 19 September. This order will remain till further notice from Vladimir Lozovoy, head of the interim administration in part of

the territory of North Ossetia and Ingushetia. RIA reports that he gave as the reason for such a decision the fact that the situation in the emergency zone had become more complicated.

Respective orders have been received by the North Ossetian minister of internal affairs, the chairman of the republican customs committee, and the Russian border guards.

#### **Emergency To Be Extended in Ingushetia, North Ossetia**

*LD1909144194 Moscow Radio Rossii Network in Russian 1300 GMT 19 Sep 94*

[Text] The Russian parliament's Federation Council received a decree from the Russian president on extending the emergency situation in the area of the conflict between Ossetia and Ingushetia, said Vasilii Tarasenko, chairman of the Federation Council's Committee for the Federation, the Federation Treaty, and Regional Policy, speaking to RIA. He believes the situation in the area could get out of control in the immediate future. The parliamentarian believes this will happen in the zone of conflict if the proposal by Ingushetia that refugees start to return en masse to North Ossetia's Prigorodnyy rayon from 23 September is implemented.

#### **Smolensk Nuclear Plant Operating at One-Third Capacity**

*LD1909200494 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 1115 GMT 19 Sep 94*

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Yuriy Sidorov]

[Text] Desnogorsk (Smolensk Oblast), 19 Sep—The main demand of the Smolensk nuclear power station collective—which started off the protest movement by nuclear power station workers in European Russia—has been fulfilled. The government has fully settled its wage debt.

However, a decision on another, no less important, matter is being delayed—no money has been allocated for the purchase of fuel or construction of nuclear waste storage.

At present, of the three power sets at the power station, only one is working. The first is idle due to the lack of rod control mechanisms. Two billion rubles are required to replace them. The third power set is being repaired. The work is going extremely slowly—there is no money to buy materials.

This has all had its effect on the figures—in August 515 million kilowatt hours of electricity were supplied to consumers, a third of the planned amount.

## International Affairs

### Kiev To Request Easing of UN Contributions

LD1909163394 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1253 GMT 19 Sep 94

[Text] At the 49th session of the U.N. General Assembly the Ukrainian delegation led by Foreign Minister Hennadiy Udovenko will insist on a substantial reduction in Ukraine's contribution to the U.N. budget.

Ukraine's Minister-Counsellor Oleg Bai said at Monday's briefing in Moscow that Ukraine's contribution should be reduced from 1.87 percent of the total U.N. budget to 1.09 percent. Moreover, Ukraine will insist that it should be transferred to another category of countries paying for U.N. peacekeeping operations.

Bai said Ukraine's contribution had been fixed at a time when the Soviet Statistics Committee issued "favorable" reports based on the assumption that the republic was part of a "superpower."

"Today the burden of U.N. expenditure is too much for us. Our financial contribution must conform to our actual potential," Bai said.

According to the diplomat, Ukraine has to bear a treble burden of U.N. sanctions against the republics of former Yugoslavia. "We lost our traditional marketing places and our economic ties; besides, we have to bear an additional burden under U.N. guarantees. Last year alone our losses made up 4 billion dollars," Bai said.

At the upcoming General Assembly session Ukraine will submit a draft convention on protecting the U.N. peacekeeping contingent. "Nine Ukrainian citizens lost their lives as members of peacekeeping forces and 30 were injured," Bai said.

### Disagreement With IMF on Stabilization

LD1909162894 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1253 GMT 19 Sep 94

[Text] The final text of Ukraine's appeal to the International Monetary Fund concerning the transformation facilities loan as well as a memorandum on the government macroeconomic stabilization program should be finalized on Wednesday or Thursday, the head of the economic department of the presidential administration, Vladimir Kuznetsov, told Interfax-Ukraine today.

Last Saturday the drafts of the two documents were discussed by the presidential administration, but Kuznetsov said certain points remained open.

The approval of the appeal and memorandum will permit the IMF to include the question of financial aid to Ukraine in the agenda of its annual session scheduled for October in Madrid.

If the program is approved, Ukraine can expect to receive a number of loans totalling \$2 billion soon and another \$2 billion later.

Meanwhile, the leadership of the Ukrainian parliament continues to criticize the IMF approach to stabilizing the economy.

At a meeting with IMF representatives last Saturday, speaker of parliament Alexander Moroz said sharp cuts in social spending would be dangerous. He said subsidies to industry and agriculture cannot be given up fully either and the immediate deregulation of the karbovanets rate could lead to the uncontrolled export of raw materials.

IMF experts said that economic stabilization in Ukraine would be possible only if several steps were taken simultaneously. These include deregulating prices, unifying the exchange rate, reducing the budget deficit and establishing control over the balance of payments.

According to IMF estimates, government loans to procurement agencies for purchases of crops this year alone could amount to 7 percent of gross domestic product, or 80 trillion karbovantsy. Only a fraction of that sum would be paid back.

These and certain other factors might boost the budget deficit in the second half of 1994 to 25 percent of GDP.

### EBRD Director Views Financial Aid

WS1909133094 Kiev URYADOVY KURYER in Ukrainian 13 Sep 94 p 6

[Interview with Oleksandr Volodymyrovych Savchenko, executive director of the EBRD, by unidentified URYADOVY KURYER correspondent: "Will Ukraine Receive the Promised Financial Assistance?"]

[Text] [Correspondent] Oleksandr Volodymyrovych, earlier in March you spoke with our newspaper about the activities of the European Bank of Reconstruction and Development [EBRD] and the terms of receiving credits from this financial organization. Time has passed. Ukraine is enjoying a favorable reputation in the big "G-7" group: We have received \$4 billion in credits. How can our state use these funds?

[Savchenko] Yes, the "G-7" has adopted a decision to render \$4 billion in wide-scale support for Ukraine. We should, however, sort out from where this money will come.

First of all, this is a joint financial aid package from a very large group comprising several international and national organizations. EBRD, the IMF, and World Bank are leaders among them. They account for some \$3 billion. The European Union [EU] and the United States account for the remainder. They are our benefactors. We should define only what has been issued on credit terms and what has been given as financial relief.

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owner(s).



EBRD, the IMF, and World Bank issue credits for specific programs and investment projects. This hampers the quick influx of hard currency to our economy. The development of a project can last for a year or a year and a half; this is too long for us.

[Correspondent] From what source can money be received quickly?

[Savchenko] We can rely only on the IMF. It issues funds to alleviate balance of payments deficits and augment currency resources of either a national bank or the state in general, that is, to recover the monetary and financial system and international trade. We can receive a little less than \$500 million from the World Bank to purchase strategic commodities. It should, however, be emphasized that a World Bank loan can be issued only after certain agreements with the IMF are signed.

At this point, however, certain nuances and problems arise. IMF is a rigid system with its own principles and rules which do not always agree with the current interests of national economies. It is commonly recognized that IMF has its own rules, so, if a state wants to receive financial aid it should take IMF rules into consideration. The Ukrainian Government should bear this in mind since it wants to receive IMF aid as quickly as possible (IMF, however, could compromise). In this case we could expect \$500 million, which would considerably strengthen the Ukrainian currency, the exchange rate of which, due to the lack of hard currency, is not realistic. It is worth asking a question: Why have postsocialist countries, all our neighbors—Poland, Moldova, Russia, and other states—received IMF credits? Why has Ukraine not received any? This is not normal and we lose a great deal from the lack of hard currency: We do not buy sorely needed products, build new enterprises and social infrastructure projects, such as houses, roads, subways, and water and sewage treatment plants.

The state will not stand on its own feet without foreign assistance. In this critical situation we should use our hard currency reserves, which legally belong to us (those in IMF and the World Bank), to make a profit from them. Fierce competition for receiving loans is being observed all over the world: If you fail to receive a loan, your neighbor will get it. Only EBRD has launched a large scale financing program for the Ukrainian economy, but it is too small. The IMF and World Bank have greater resources. Therefore, both Ukraine and these financial institutions should seek a compromise. Eventually, IMF and World Bank demands will comply with Ukraine's strategic interests. In addition, let us not forget, that these loans should be repaid within a period of five to 10 years. According to IMF experience, the loan can be repayed if a state has a market exchange rate, a low budget deficit (no more than 10 percent of GNP), market prices for the majority of goods and services, favorable conditions for international trade with both the former USSR states and the entire world, and a moderate inflation rate (not to exceed 20-50 percent

annually). I can ask: Is this not what the Ukrainian president, the Supreme Council, and the government want? What is the problem?

Mention should be made of the fact that the United States and EU are primarily rendering their help disinterestedly, however, they also have their own principles and rules.

[Correspondent] Oleksandr Volodymyrovych, the strengthening of the Ukrainian currency at the expense of IMF loans is, naturally, a positive development. Do you think that this could be done by securing the return of currency—which is held abroad even though they represent Ukrainian assets—to Ukraine?

[Savchenko] Earned money and profits are kept abroad when a state lacks economic stability and proper legislation. We are not the first state to seek the return of its money. I have studied this issue and noticed a paradox: The more rigid the laws are, the less currency is left in the state. The Presidential Edict "On Return of Currency Funds That Are Illegally Kept Abroad to Ukraine" is the first serious move in the right direction. I am sure that hundreds of millions of dollars will be returned to Ukraine. The second presidential edict on gradual unification of currency rates will facilitate this process. Our economic policy should make the holding of currency accounts in Ukrainian banks profitable for businessmen. This could be done through a new tax policy and increased trust in our national banks.

The income tax, which is almost of a confiscatory nature, contradicts common sense. No one in the world has to give up 90 percent of their income. Given the market exchange rate, stable laws, and reasonable taxes (a 20 percent VAT, a 30 percent tax on income, and a 35 percent tax on individual profits), no one will be tempted to hide their money abroad! Moreover, given such conditions, foreign companies will pay taxes not in the United States or Germany, but in Ukraine!

We could go even further and in some time abolish tax breaks for foreign investors. In what way are our Ukrainian state or private companies any worse than their Russian or U.S. counterparts? The Czech Republic can serve as a good example of this policy: It has a unified tax policy for both national and foreign investors, as well as no problems with attracting Western capital. As for Ukraine, we have only tax breaks which do not result in capital or budget augmentation!

The most fundamental moves, however, should be introduced in the banking system. Ukrainian banks can guarantee a yearly interest rate between 10 to 12 percent for hard currency deposits while Western banks—only between 4 and 5 percent. So why do the majority of businesses keep their accounts abroad? Primarily, the deposits in Western banks are insured by the state (in the United States, up to \$100,000 in deposits are insured by the state); second, any foreign currency can be kept in accounts there and no one can nationalize or convert

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owner(s).

them by force. Therefore, let us introduce such changes and foreign currency—belonging not only to Ukrainian residents but to Western businessmen as well—will flow into Ukraine. If someone prefers to hold their currency abroad (despite their economic interests), they can do so, but should pay a tax on interest.

[Correspondent] How can we eliminate dollarization [using dollar as means of payment]?

[Savchenko] This is very simple—ban the holding of mutual accounts in foreign currency on the territory of Ukraine. Before this, however, the state should halt inflation at the level of 30 percent, and guarantee free convertibility of the national currency and the inviolability of hard currency.

Ukrainian residents should themselves, at their own will, sell foreign currency to banks and keep their bank accounts in national currency if deposit rates at banks (with the deduction of the inflation rate in the national currency, or karbovanetses) are higher than appropriate bank rates in U.S. dollars or German marks.

I would like to assure you that we have chances to make Ukraine a state of banks, a state in which not only its residents but foreign citizens as well can hold their money. Let us recall that no one regarded Switzerland as a state of banks last century, but currently its banks are the best! We have the same unique geographical situation as Switzerland, however, not in the west of Europe but in the east. Banks, roads, ports, and infrastructure for transit traffic are a part of Ukraine's future and are the main source of not only hard currency but high living standards of our people.

### National Affairs

#### Reportage on Crimean Government Crisis

##### Meshkov Rejects Saburov Resignation

LD1909145794 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1253 GMT 19 Sep 94

[Text] Crimean President Yuriy Meshkov said in an interview with Interfax today that he did not intend to accept the resignation of the government headed by Yevgeniy Saburov. Meshkov denied that he had instructed his first advisor Vladimir Karpov to form a new government.

The Crimean parliament passed a vote of no confidence in the Saburov government last week. The parliament also instructed the president to put forward a candidate for the new leader of the government within seven days.

Crimean Minister for Justice Lyubov Yeliseyeva-Bora said in an interview with Interfax that in accordance with the Constitution the parliament could pass a vote of no confidence in the government. However, the Constitution does not say when the president must put forward a candidate for the new head of government.

#### Deputies To Meet Meshkov Delegation

944K2329A Simferopol KRYMSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 15 Sep 94 p 1

[Bulletin of the Supreme Council of Crimea Press Center: "First Session of the Supreme Council of Crimea"]

[Text] The session of the Supreme Council of Crimea continued on 14 September. The sitting was chaired by S. Tsekov, chairman of the Supreme Council. He notified the deputies that he had not prior to the morning sitting managed to meet with Yu. Meshkov, and he proposed that a delegation consisting of the deputies N. Bekirov, N. Krasnovskiy, and A. Stavitskiy be sent to determine the subject matter and the terms of the negotiations with the president of the Republic of Crimea. This proposal was adopted. The president of the Republic of Crimea, for his part, endowed with similar authority V. Minin, S. Nikolskiy, and A. Chernyavskiy. At the demand of a number of deputies accused of corruption, it was decided to invite to the session of the Supreme Council of Crimea leaders of the Procuracy of Crimea, the Main Administration of the MVD of Ukraine for Crimea, and the Main Administration of the Security Service in Crimea, who are to provide information on the presence or absence of facts testifying to corruption. The deputies then embarked on discussion of the draft law of the Republic of Crimea "The Government of the Republic of Crimea."

The session resumed after the break.

#### Tsekov Holds News Conference

944K2329B Simferopol KRYMSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 15 Sep 94 p 1

[Report by Yelena Gornaya: "Who Is Out of Step?... Notes From S. Tsekov's News Conference"]

[Text] The Crimean political wrangling has spoiled slightly the vacation of the president of Ukraine, whom the parties to the conflict have worn out in their attempts to come to an understanding. And have confused the ordinary voter completely. Just try figuring out who is right: The popularly elected president or, again, the popularly elected parliament. For a while the "Russia" bloc and Meshkov appeared to Crimeans as twins, virtually. The opposition even suspected that a "pocket" parliament could result. Then there was talk to the effect that the president and parliament had no disagreements in principle. The speaker, who was recommended for his position by the president as a very close party associate, wanted the relations right up to the last possibility to be normal. But it ultimately transpired that one of the twins was walking in step and that all the rest were out of step.

The special session of the Supreme Council, which had been abolished by the president on Sunday, in the morning, having begun in the cramped and stuffy premises of the republic procuracy, culminated on Tuesday

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owner(s).

in the meeting hall with an examination of the current situation. A commission to investigate and evaluate the events of 11-13 September was formed. After the profound shakeup, the members of parliament returned with an aura of martyr-heroes to their familiar haunts in the hall, in the glare of lights, of the "White House" with its easy chairs, little buttons, and air conditioners. The nameplate "Supreme Council of the Republic of Crimea" was returned to its original position.

At the end of the plenary sitting of the special session, S.P. Tsekov, despite the severe fatigue of the past few days, conducted an hour-long news conference, which was aired directly on Crimean radio.

"Does the speaker believe that the Supreme Council is the winner in this conflict?" journalists asked.

"No, no one has won," was the response. "The statehood of Crimea has lost. What parliament had done to strengthen it has been leveled to a certain extent."

"Is Crimea ready for the present level of statehood?" pro-Ukraine journalists tactfully asked the speaker. "Could Meshkov have dissolved the oblast council, had he been chairman of the oblast executive committee?"

Alas, Crimean statehood is operating inadequately as yet, the chairman of the Supreme Council acknowledged; nonetheless, he would like it to be higher. As far as the system of local power is concerned, on account of the influence on which the conflict erupted to a certain extent, it is, of course, in need of immediate reform and precise structuring. The practical experience of the European countries testifies that no one denies representative local government authorities, and they are, as a rule, called councils. And if the president wanted to appoint his administration heads, he should preliminarily have come to the Supreme Council with a legislative initiative, as President Kravchuk formerly did in a similar case.

What is the position of the Supreme Council and the speaker in respect to Kuchma's "zero option" proposal? No, S.P. Tsekov firmly declared, the legislative instruments adopted by the Supreme Council on 7-8 September are not contrary to the Constitution in the least, and parliament sees no need to reverse them. The president of Ukraine, incidentally, acknowledges that they contained nothing unlawful. And the Crimean Supreme Council is a great champion of legality.

On what was President Meshkov counting when he adopted his edicts? Not on a legal base, in any event. "I believe that he was let down by his entourage," S.P. Tsekov said about his former party comrade. "Yuriy Aleksandrovich has broken away completely from the political force that brought him to power." His advisers assured him that there would be support on the part of the leadership of Ukraine and Russia, but reality proved somewhat different.

Of course, the sacramental question concerning the impeachment of the president, that is, of his being put on parliamentary trial, was heard. The speaker does not rule out such a possibility, but for this the Constitutional Court must be operating and the necessary procedure of appeal by the members of parliament observed.

I recall that at the news conference devoted to 100 days of the presidency, Yu.A. Meshkov expressed his emotional state with Lermontov's line "I set out on the road alone." He has by his subsequent desperate actions achieved striking results—he has managed to rally all the political forces of Crimea in a united front of opposition against himself. The possibilities of Moscow economists working for the benefit of Crimea have been wasted in this political slaughterhouse. The republic is still practically without a government, and winter is at the doorstep.

The final "investigation of the Crimean flights" will be at the session of the Supreme Council of Ukraine.

As regards the future cohesiveness of his parliament, the speaker labors under no particular delusions.

#### Government Conducts Usual Business

944K2329C Simferopol KRYMSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 15 Sep 94 p 1

[Bulletin of the Government of Crimea Press Office: "Some People Are Preoccupied With Slogans, the Government, With Work"]

[Text] On Monday, when the political passions broadcast by Crimean Television continued to seethe in Simferopol, many people were curious to know with what the government was preoccupied. Work. Daily and essential work.

Specifically, there was a meeting with the participation of leaders of the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Agriculture and Food and the Titan plant, which discussed the matter of provision of farms of the agro-industrial complex with mineral fertilizers for the sowing. It was decided that some monies for the farms that had suffered from the drought would be allocated from the republic budget. This figure will be covered partially by the arrears of the Titan plant, which supplies fertilizer to the farms. Titan's debt to the republic treasury is 5.7 billion karbovantsy.

Approximately 60 billion are needed altogether for the purchase of mineral fertilizer for the agro-industrial complex. Inasmuch as budget monies were not earmarked for this purpose, but the problem is today quite serious, provision has been made for granting the farms government loans.

The same day there was a meeting with the leadership of the Krymnefteprodukt. A no less important issue on the threshold of winter is the provision of the public with liquid fuel. In order to sell this type of fuel at low prices

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owner(s).



to privileged categories of citizens also, a subsidy of approximately 100 billion karbovantsy is required. Earlier these outlays were covered from the profits of the Krymnefteprodukt, but today it does not have such resources. Budget support is needed. There are options for a solution of this problem, and they are being worked up in detail in the Ministry of Finance.

A government decree on compensation from the budget for the purchase price of milk has been prepared. The additional payment will amount to 1.5 million karbovantsy per tonne. This will make it possible to stabilize work in this sector of agriculture.

On Monday the Ministry of Finance discussed together with the leadership of the Republic Bank and the Tax Inspectorate the mechanism of realization of the government decree on measures to improve the circulation of cash resources. Explanations on the procedure of application of this decree were prepared.

The same day the Ministry of Finance and the Committee for Foreign Economic Relations conducted negotiations with investors on the possibility of the creation in Crimea of pharmaceutical enterprises that would work with local raw material and on the purchase on favorable terms for Crimea of essential medicinal preparations.

#### **Meshkov Appeal on Crisis**

944K2332C *Simferopol KRYMSKAYA GAZETA* in Russian 13 Sep 94 p 1

["Appeal of the President of the Republic of Crimea"]

[Text] The constitutional crisis being experienced by the Republic of Crimea arose as a result of the attempt of the Supreme Council of Crimea to alter in its favor the balance between the representative and the executive branches of power. As I stated in Edict No. 115 of 9 September 1994, this was, in fact, the Supreme Council's encroachment on the powers of the popularly elected president.

Once again confirming my position—prevention of the forcible deprivation of the president of the power given him by the people—I at the same time express concern at the incessant attempts of some deputies to increase the tension and transfer the conflict to a dangerous channel. Unfortunately, these people are still exerting a certain influence on the present leadership of the Supreme Council. The deputies themselves should put a stop to their destructive activity.

I propose to you:

1. Discussion of the current situation and an investigation as to which of you and in whose interests has adopted a policy of war against a president legitimately elected by the people of Crimea.

2. A return to the legal status that obtained up to 7 September, that is, prior to the start of the present session.

3. I am prepared on this basis to commence negotiations on measures to overcome the constitutional crisis and seek paths of its rational solution.

The president of the Republic of Crimea offers you the path of negotiations, the path of peace and stability.

I await your decisions.

[Signed] Yu. Meshkov, president of the Republic of Crimea

[Dated] 12 September 1994

#### **Text of Crimean Presidential Edicts**

944K2331C *Simferopol KRYMSKAYA GAZETA* in Russian 13 Sep 94 p 1

["Edicts of the President of the Republic of Crimea"]

[Text]

#### **On Organization of State Administration in the Republic of Crimea in the Period of Preparation and Realization of a Referendum on a Draft Constitution of the Republic of Crimea**

In connection with the encroachment by the Supreme Council of the Republic of Crimea on the legitimate authority determined for the president of the Republic of Crimea by the people of Crimea and the serious consequences inevitably ensuing from this connected with the loss of governability, the threat of social and political destabilization, economic chaos, and a further growth of crime with impunity, which is fraught with social upheavals,

recognizing my responsibility determined by the Constitution of the Republic of Crimea for the assurance of state and public security, and

to preserve stability in society and the state and to strengthen law and order in the Republic of Crimea in the period of preparation and realization of a referendum on a draft Constitution of the Republic of Crimea I appeal to the people of Crimea for support and I resolve:

1. To suspend on the territory of the Republic of Crimea the activity of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Crimea and the district, city, and city district councils and to annul the mandates of the deputies of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Crimea and the district, city, and city district councils.

2. Until the adoption of a new Constitution of the Republic of Crimea to transfer the authority of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Crimea and the district, city, and city district councils to the president of the Republic of Crimea and the heads of the local administrations respectively.

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owner(s).



3. To direct the budget resources allocated for the support of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Crimea and the district, city, and city district councils into subsidies for needy citizens.

4. That the procuracy shall together with the Security Service and the MVD of Crimea check the facts of a coalescence of some of the corps of deputies and criminal structures.

5. The edict shall take effect the moment it is signed.

[Signed] Yu. Meshkov

[Dated] 9 September 1994

**On Preparation of a Draft New Constitution of the Republic of Crimea**

Proceeding from the need to overcome the constitutional crisis and bring the organization of state power in the Republic of Crimea into line with the principle of the separation of powers, **I resolve:**

1. To form a Constitutional Council under the president of the Republic of Crimea for preparation of a draft new Constitution of the Republic of Crimea.

2. To shape the Constitutional Council with the inclusion of representatives of social and political and national associations.

3. To appoint Yeliseyev-Bor, minister of justice of the Republic of Crimea, chairman of the Constitutional Council of the Republic of Crimea.

4. To instruct the Constitutional Council to present no later than 9 December 1994 a draft new Constitution of the Republic of Crimea to the president of the Republic of Crimea.

[Signed] Yu. Meshkov

[Dated] 9 September 1994

**On a Referendum on a Draft Constitution of the Republic of Crimea**

Respecting the right of the people of Crimea to independently determine the principles of the constitutional arrangement of the Republic of Crimea by way of democratic expression, **I resolve:**

1. To submit a draft new Constitution of the Republic of Crimea, prepared by the Constitutional Council under the president of the Republic of Crimea, to a national referendum.

2. To schedule the referendum on the draft new Constitution of the Republic of Crimea no later than 9 April 1995.

3. To organize the referendum on the draft Constitution of the Republic of Crimea in accordance with the requirements of the Law of the Republic of Crimea "On the Referendum."

[Signed] Yu. Meshkov

[Dated] 9 September 1994

**On Procedure of Application of the Current Constitution of the Republic of Crimea in the Period of Preparation and Realization of a Referendum on a Draft New Constitution**

In the period of preparation and realization of a referendum on a draft new Constitution, the Constitution of the Republic of Crimea shall operate in full where it does not conflict with edicts of the president of the Republic of Crimea.

[Signed] Yu. Meshkov

[Dated] 9 September 1994

**On Heads of Administrations**

From the moment of implementation of the Edict "On Organization of State Administration in the Republic of Crimea in the Period of Preparation and Realization of a Referendum on a Draft Constitution of the Republic of Crimea" **I resolve:**

1. To consider as the leaders of the executive committees in the districts, cities, and city districts the heads of administrations of districts, cities, and city districts.

2. That the heads of administrations shall provide for realization of the requirement of the edict "Organization of State Administration in the Republic of Crimea in the Period of the Preparation and Realization of a Referendum on a Draft Constitution of the Republic of Crimea" in respect to termination of the activity of the corresponding councils.

3. The edict shall take effect as of the moment it is signed.

[Signed] Yu. Meshkov

[Dated] 9 September 1994

**On Elections to a Legislative Assembly and Organs of Local Government of the Republic of Crimea**

Elections to a Legislative Assembly and organs of local government of the Republic of Crimea shall be held no later than three months following a referendum on a draft Constitution of the Republic of Crimea.

[Signed] Yu. Meshkov

[Dated] 9 September 1994

**Edict Appointing Executive Authorities**

944K2331A Simferopol KRYMSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 13 Sep 94 p 1

["Edict of the President of the Republic of Crimea: On Appointment of Leaders of State Executive Power in the Districts and Cities of the Republic of Crimea"]

[Text] To assure the execution of the Constitution of the Republic of Crimea and an improvement in the leadership of the structures of state executive power and in accordance with clause 9 of Article 5 of the Law of the Republic of Crimea "On the President of the Republic of Crimea" and also in connection with Edict No. 430/94 of the President of Ukraine of 6 August 1994 "On Leadership of the Structures of State Executive Power Locally" and until the adoption of the corresponding law on local organs of state executive power

#### I RESOLVE:

1. That the functions of state executive power on the territory of the districts and cities of the Republic of Crimea shall be entrusted to the leaders of the executive called administration heads.

2. To approve the Statute on the Leader of an Organ of Executive Power of [as published] a City (District) of the Republic of Crimea (appended).

To extend this statute to the activity of the heads of the administration of villages and townships of the Republic of Crimea.

3. That the heads of the administration of villages and townships of the Republic of Crimea shall be appointed to and dismissed from office by the superior leader of state executive power.

4. That the heads of administration shall be guided in their activity by Articles 33-42 of the Law of Ukraine "On Local Councils of People's Deputies and Local Regional Government" and also the Statute on the Leader of an Organ of Executive Power in a City (District) of the Republic of Crimea.

5. That the leaders of the executive locally shall individually form the administration within the limits of the size of the executive committees established earlier.

6. That the appointment to and dismissal from office of leaders of enterprises of municipal and republic (Republic of Crimea) ownership, institutions, and organizations shall be undertaken by the authorized body following consultation with the head of the administration.

7. To authorize the leaders of the organs of executive power locally to independently utilize the resources of off-budget funds (other than specially targeted funds) formed as a result of their financial and economic activity.

8. That for the transitional period the administration heads shall make use of the requisites (seal, stamps, forms) of the corresponding executive committees.

9. That the Government of Crimea shall bring enactments of the executive authorities into line with this edict.

10. That the edict shall take effect as of the day it is signed.

[Signed] Yu. Meshkov, president of the Republic of Crimea

City of Simferopol

6 September 1994

No. 102/94

#### Statute on Executive Authority Leadership

944K2331B Simferopol KRYMSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 13 Sep 94 p 1

["Statute on the Leader of an Organ of Executive Power in a City (District) of the Republic of Crimea"]

[Text] 1. The leader of an organ of executive power is the highest official of executive power on the corresponding territory—the head of the administration in a city, district, or district of the city of Simferopol respectively.

2. The leaders of organs of executive power—the heads of the local administrations—are appointed to and dismissed from office by the president of the Republic of Crimea and are subordinate only to him. They render account of their activity to the president of the Republic of Crimea and the corresponding council of people's deputies.

3. The heads of local administrations and the leaders of bodies of local administrations may not be deputies of the corresponding local councils, hold office in other state, economic, or social bodies and organizations, or engage in entrepreneurial activity. The head of a local administration shall for his tenure of this office suspend his membership of a political party (movement).

4. The head of a local administration shall be guided in his activity by legislative instruments and other rules of law in effect on the territory of the Republic of Crimea; defend the state interests of the Republic of Crimea; within his authority bear full responsibility for the state of the economic, ecological, and social development of the corresponding territory and ensure thereon legality and the rights and liberties of the citizens.

5. The head of a local administration on the corresponding territory shall:

—ensure realization of the laws of Ukraine and the Republic of Crimea, edicts of the president of the Republic of Crimea, decrees of the Supreme Council of Crimea and the Government of Crimea, and other instruments of the legislature and the executive;

—exercise supervision of the observance by enterprises, organizations, and institutions, regardless of their jurisdiction and forms of ownership, and by other legal entities of the constitution and laws of Ukraine, the Constitution and laws of the Republic of Crimea, edicts of the president of the Republic of Crimea, and other instruments of the legislature and the executive;

—suspend enactments of the management of enterprises, organizations, and institutions, regardless of their

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owner(s).

forms of ownership, located on the jurisdictional territory that conflict with legislation and bring suit in a court of law for them to be deemed null and void;

- make a submission to the pertinent authorities concerning the dismissal of the leaders of enterprises, organizations, and institutions in the event of their having violated current legislation. The results of consideration of the submissions of the head of a local administration should be announced within 10 days' time;
- in accordance with the structure and list of personnel coordinated with the president of the Republic of Crimea, form the administration and appoint to and dismiss from office the leaders of its bodies;
- ensure administration of the budget and the fulfillment of the programs of economic, social, and ecological development of the territory under his jurisdiction and notify not less than annually the corresponding local council of their fulfillment;
- delegate individual powers of his on questions of the exercise of his functions to the chairmen of the executive committees of the village and township councils.

6. The head of a local administration shall promote the development of local government on the territory under his jurisdiction. He shall not be entitled to decide questions pertaining to the jurisdiction of the corresponding council.

The local councils of people's deputies shall not be entitled to decide questions pertaining to the jurisdiction of the head of a local administration.

The head of a local administration shall be entitled to present a proposal to the corresponding council on the convening of a session thereof for the solution of questions affecting the interests of the territory under his jurisdiction and the population living thereon and to participate in its work and other bodies of the council on a consultative basis.

The head of a local administration shall be entitled to protest a decision of the corresponding council addressed to the administration. The protest, signed by the head of the local administration, shall within three days' time following the adoption of the decision be submitted to the council; the decision shall be suspended here. In the event of the protest being rejected by not less than a two-thirds majority of the deputies present at the sitting, the decision of the council shall take effect within the established timeframe and may not be protested anew by the head of the local administration. If the protest has not been rejected within a month since the day it was submitted to the council, the contested decision shall be deemed canceled.

7. On the basis of a decision of a session of the corresponding council adopted by the majority vote of no

fewer than two-thirds of the deputies the president of the Republic of Crimea may dismiss the head of a local administration from office.

In the event of the president of the Republic of Crimea failing to adopt measures to dismiss the head of a local administration from office, the council may on the initiative of the citizens of the corresponding territory schedule a local referendum on the issue of the early termination of the authority of the head of the local administration. If the response at the referendum is negative, the council shall dissolve itself.

8. The head of a local administration shall exercise his authority on the basis of individual responsibility and personal responsibility for adopted decisions.

Enactments of heads of local administrations conflicting with legislation shall be reversed by the president of the Republic of Crimea.

9. Disputes concerning the restoration of violated rights of the citizens and legal entities and also compensation for moral and material damage arising as the result of the unlawful acts or actions of the head of a local administration shall be settled in legal form.

10. The head of a local administration may be arraigned on criminal or administrative charges with the obligatory notification of the president of the Republic of Crimea of the circumstances that served as the grounds for this.

11. The head of a local administration shall within his authority issue directives.

The directives of a head of a local administration adopted within his authority are binding on the local organs of executive power and all enterprises, organizations, and institutions and public organizations and associations located on the jurisdictional territory and also on officials and citizens. In the event of a failure to comply with the directives of the representative of the president of the Republic of Crimea adopted within his authority, proceedings shall be instituted against the guilty parties in accordance with legislation.

12. The head of a local administration is a legal entity and has a seal in accordance with a specimen approved by the president of the Republic of Crimea and accounts in bank institutions.

13. The heads of local administrations are supported by the budget of the Republic of Crimea.

14. Following the end of the term of the head of a local administration, other than in instances of dismissal for a breach of labor discipline, the perpetration of a crime, or at his own request, he is accorded his previous job (position) or, with his consent, some equivalent.



**Decree on Interregional Policy Commission**

944K2338C Simferopol KRYMSKIYE IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Sep 94 p 1

["Decree of the Supreme Council of Crimea Presidium: On Approving the Supreme Council of Crimea Deputy Commission on Interregional Policy of the Republic of Crimea"]

[Text] In keeping with the Decree of the Supreme Council of Crimea's Presidium "On the Chairman of the Deputy Commission on Interregional Policy of the Republic of Crimea" No. 123/a-1 dated 2 August 1994, the Supreme Council of Crimea Presidium decrees:

The Supreme Council of Crimea Deputy Commission on Interregional Policy of the Republic of Crimea shall be approved as follows:

Olga Yevstigneyevna Kirillova, Supreme Council of Crimea deputy commission chairman.

**Commission members:**

Vitaliy Stepanovich Rudakov, Supreme Council of Crimea deputy;

Aleksandr Ivanovich Frolov, Supreme Council of Crimea deputy;

Vladimir Sergeyevich Troshin, Supreme Council of Crimea deputy;

Stanislav Olegovich Matveyev, Supreme Council of Crimea deputy.

[Signed] Chairman of the Supreme Council of Crimea S. Tsekov

[Dated] Simferopol, 9 September 1994  
No. 158-1

**Meshkov Receives Messages of Support**

944K2332D Simferopol KRYMSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 13 Sep 94 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Telegrams to the President of the Republic of Crimea"]

[Text] The Press Office of the President of the Republic of Crimea reports that President Yu.A. Meshkov is receiving telegrams of support for his actions.

"Dear Yuriy Aleksandrovich," Krayevskiy, Myasoyedov, and other employees of the newspaper OTKROVENIYE (township of Kirovskoye) write, "we support you and trust you. Stand firm, we are with you."

Similar telegrams have been received from the Crimeans Solntsev, Alekseyenko, Sedykh, and others from Yalta, Pivovarov from Nizhnegorskiy, Bidiyenko and the Muravin family from Yevpatoriya, Arshintsev and others from Kerch, and a group of inhabitants of the village of Beregovoye (Feodosiya).

The telegrams continue to come in.

**Call for Meshkov's Resignation**

944K2334B Simferopol KRYMSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 16 Sep 94 p 1

[Correspondent V. Darkin report: "No Confidence Expressed"]

[Text] A special session of the Krasnoperekopskiy District Council, with the participation of staff of the executive committee and chairmen of the village councils, has been held. The conflict between the president and the Supreme Council of the Republic of Crimea was discussed.

Executive Committee Chairman V.G. Kosyanchuk announced that a meeting of leaders of farms and rural councils of the district had reached the conclusion as to the need for accord of the two branches of power in Crimea to be found and for the Supreme Council and President Yu.A. Meshkov to work together.

The majority of deputies agreed that with this position. The opinion that the president had violated the Constitution of Crimea and should bear the responsibility for this was clearly expressed. He had violated his oath and had failed to fulfill a single one of his campaign promises. The president and the government were failing to provide for the normal operation of the economy of the republic, and the farms are currently short of fuel, and the foundation of the future harvest is in jeopardy.

A resolution, which says, in part: "We express no confidence in Yu.A. Meshkov, president of the Republic of Crimea, and suggest that he voluntarily relinquish his authority," was adopted unanimously.

**Trade Unions Appeal for Commonsense**

944K2332E Simferopol KRYMSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 13 Sep 94 p 1

["Statement of the Council of the Presidium of the Federation of Independent Unions of Crimea"]

[Text] The Presidium of the Council of the Federation of Independent Unions of Crimea expresses alarm and serious concern in connection with the opposition of the legislature and the executive that has brought about a constitutional crisis and a virtual power vacuum in Crimea. It is perfectly obvious that in a situation in which the recession in industry has reached a crisis level and agriculture, which is suffering from an unprecedented drought, is not in a position to provide the population with food, a destabilization of the political situation is disastrous for the republic. There is every reason to suppose that in the fall-winter period the economic situation will deteriorate and that people will find themselves having to confront their misfortunes and difficulties on their own.

The Presidium of the Council of the Federation of Independent Unions of Crimea calls on the Supreme Council and the president of Crimea on behalf of the

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owner(s).



members of the unions that are a part of the Federation to refrain from actions that could entail a deterioration in the already tense situation on the peninsula. The announcement of a freeze on the decisions there have been adopted recently by both the president and parliament and that have intensified the confrontation could be announced as a first and urgent measure aimed at the removal of the current crisis.

We appeal to the president, the people's deputies, parliamentary factions, and political parties to display the maximum of commonsense and restraint and to do everything to turn the attention of the power structures toward a resolution primarily of economic problems, specifically, assurance of the uninterrupted operation of the national economic complex.

[Signed] Council of the Presidium of the Federation of Independent Unions of Crimea

[Dated] 12 September 1994

#### Communist Leader on Situation

MM1909150594 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Sep 94 p 1

[Interview with Crimean Communist Party First Secretary Leonid Grach by Valentina Nikiforova; date and place not stated: "Ukraine: Unable To Break Up Councils"]

[Text] A telephone call to a "trouble spot" is always fraught. How are things there now, how are people managing? Early yesterday morning, I put these questions to Crimean Communist Party First Secretary Leonid Grach.

[Nikiforova] Leonid Ivanovich, the Supreme Council deputies are doggedly defending their positions. Do they sense support?

[Grach] Yes, we are supported by labor collectives, enterprises, and organizations—the "Prodmash" Plant, the agricultural components plant, the Kerch Ship Repair Plant, the Sevastopol Assembly [Veche].

The Supreme Council is supported by solid political forces: The Crimean Communist Party, the republican party. Our position as communists was reinforced by statements by the Russian Federation Communist Party, and the Ukrainian Communist Party.

[Nikiforova] The Crimean president embarked upon a well-worn path: By means of one decision, he intends to liquidate all the Councils—from the Supreme Council down to the rural council. Have they resigned themselves to this?

[Grach] No, of course not. Sessions have been held all over the place. The Supreme Council was supported by 25 city and rayon bodies, and over 1,000 community and village bodies. In a region like the Crimea, which is not particularly developed industrially but is, nevertheless, an ethnically mixed [internatsionalnyy] region, people

are steadfast. They understand what Soviet Power is and they are trying with all their might to preserve it.

[Nikiforova] Is the demand for the government's resignation a necessary demand, or could it be that it is a passing mood? Especially as it was spawned from rallies, even though, at the presidential election, Meshkov, who is in fact the leader of the government, obtained the people's mandate.

[Grach] In the election marathon, Meshkov played on the feelings of the people of the Crimea, on their desire for stabilization, which they link with Russia. He had a slogan: "Crimea—to Russia, Russian Ruble—to Crimea." And this was supported in Russia by those forces whose purposes are served by there being tension in some area or another. And when he won, he, being inexperienced and unprepared for such a volume of activity, was landed with a team led by Saburov, who declared that he is going to Crimea to uproot communism.

[Nikiforova] And as a result?

[Grach] By winter, Crimea was left without bread, only 50 percent of grain needed had been laid in store, and just 9 percent of the fuel needed. They did not even bother to prepare the reservoirs to pump water from the Dnepr. Yalta, Simferopol, Alushta, Yevpatoriya, and Sevastopol were all left without water. Nowadays, we only drink it every other day....

And it never rains, but it pours. Already, 30 cases of infection by cholera with a special vibrio which does not react to treatment by antibiotics have been registered.

As for the crime free-for-all, there is nothing much to day. The incompetent, criminally negligent activity on the part of the government discredited the idea of the integration of regions with Russia and around Russia.

[Nikiforova] Maybe this is no coincidence. How might the situation develop further?

[Grach] We are all in favor of relieving the tension. It would be better for Saburov not to remain in power. The verification already in progress has disclosed unattractive facts which should be dealt with by the competent bodies. We communists, the major part of the deputies, proceed from the premise that there are two branches of power in the Crimea—and they must find the key to reconciliation. An exacerbation of the situation may progress according to two options: The abolition of the autonomy, or early presidential and parliamentary elections.

[Nikiforova] Leonid Ivanovich, a session of the Ukrainian Parliament abrogated the decision by the people of Sevastopol on subordinating the city to Russia.

[Grach] Unfortunately, the people of Sevastopol misjudged the situation: Right now, there can be no dividing of Crimea into pieces. We must stand as one.

[Nikiforova] The Black Sea Fleet is not intervening in events. How do you evaluate this?

[Grach] I want to thank the command. It is good that they are not flexing their muscles, they are not supporting one side or the other, they are not pouring fuel onto the fire. The fleet has proved a guarantor of calm and reliability.

#### **Melnikov Apologizes for Meshkov Actions**

944K2338B Simferopol KRYMSKIYE IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Sep 94 p 1

["Statement by A. Melnikov"]

[Text] I, Aleksey Alekseyevich Melnikov, deputy chairman of the RPK/RDK [Republican Party of Crimea/Republican Movement of Crimea], Yu. Meshkov's authorized representative in Sevastopol during the Republic of Crimea presidential elections, who placed complete faith in Yu. Meshkov and conducted sincere propaganda for his election as president of Crimea, offer my deep apologies to the Crimean voters and especially the Sevastopol voters for his betrayal of RPK/RDK ideas and the Russia electoral bloc's program. By his anticonstitutional actions Yu. Meshkov has brought the Republic of Crimea to the very brink of its existence.

Vested with the powers of a Crimean Supreme Council deputy, I, together with all those who have remained faithful to the Russia electoral bloc's program, will do everything possible to carry out our obligations promised to Crimean voters.

And, as seamen say, "God and St. Andrew's flag are with us!"

[Signed] A. Melnikov

[Dated] 15 September 1994

#### **Militia Upholding Public Safety**

944K2329D Simferopol KRYMSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 15 Sep 94 p 1

[Bulletin of the Center for Public Liaison of the Main Administration of Internal Affairs of Ukraine in Crimea: "At the Main Administration of Internal Affairs of Ukraine in Crimea"]

[Text] At this worrying time for all Crimeans, officers of the Crimean internal affairs authorities are following with great concern the development of the social and political situation in the region. Without involving themselves, in accordance with the law of Ukraine "On the Militia," in the political opposition of the two branches of power, they are paying particular attention to safeguarding public order on the streets and in other public places, to the protection of state institutions and life-sustaining facilities of localities and other particularly important facilities, and to an intensification of the fight against the most dangerous criminal manifestations, acts

of gangsterism and racketeering, and violent endangerment of the citizens' life and health.

The leadership of the Crimean militia has been assumed by Colonel V.N. Kirichenko, who was appointed to this position several days ago by order of the minister of internal affairs of Ukraine, and who has adopted and will continue to adopt the necessary measures to ensure the dependable safety of the citizens. The personnel of the Crimean internal affairs authorities has been instructed to remain calm, preserve their commitment to their oath and the law, and prevent the illegal use of weapons and a violation of current legislation and an infringement of the legitimate rights and interests of the citizens.

In recent days alone, militia officers have solved six homicides and eight aggravated assaults and robberies. Fourteen crimes have been broken up in the sphere of the economy, and approximately 20 firearms and a considerable quantity of ammunition and also several kilos of narcotics have been confiscated.

We assure the people of the republic that the Crimean militia will continue to defend the legitimate rights and interests of our citizens.

#### **MVD Says Situation Calm**

944K2332A Simferopol KRYMSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 13 Sep 94 p 1

["Statement of the General Procuracy of Ukraine, the MVD of Ukraine, and the Security Service of Ukraine"]

[Text] In connection with the complication of relations between the legislature and the executive of Crimea the General Procuracy, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, and the Security Service of Ukraine announce that the situation in Crimea remains calm. The peninsula is living in its customary mode. The struggle of the authorities has not affected the work force or the population as a whole, except for individual politicized groups of citizens. Two small demonstrations of the supporters of the president of Crimea and the Supreme Council of the republic have been held in Simferopol. Instances of breaches of public order connected with this situation have not been recorded in centers of population.

At the same time the said antagonism of the parties could have dangerous consequences. The General Procuracy, MVD, and Security Service of Ukraine evaluate as unlawful the actions aimed at barring the admittance of people's deputies of Crimea to the Supreme Council building and the blockading of television. The threats and practical actions of the parties to the conflict aimed at involving in the political antagonism officers of the law enforcement authorities and the use of force for a resolution of the conflict put us on our guard.

Such actions could cause a growth of this local conflict and have unforeseen consequences.

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owner(s).

In the current situation the General Procuracy, MVD, and Security Service of Ukraine declare that the law enforcement authorities in Crimea have been instructed to prevent all violent actions representing a threat to the citizens' life and health and the use of officers of the law enforcement authorities for unlawful actions.

The law enforcement authorities in Crimea are faithful to the law and will strictly guard public and constitutional order.

#### Chronicle of Events in Conflict

944K2332B Simferopol KRYMSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 13 Sep 94 p 1

[Correspondent Ye. Gornaya report: "Simferopol. Chronicle of the Political Conflict"]

[Text] On 7 September the Supreme Council of Crimea made revisions and addenda to the Law "On the President of the Republic of Crimea" appreciably abridging the powers of the president, specifically, the right to individually form the vertical line of the executive.

On 8 September President Meshkov issued the edict that had been signed on 6 September on the appointment of the heads of administrations of cities and districts, in which, in accordance with the law on the president, he appoints the leaders of local authorities. This edict was accompanied by a series of dismissals from office of the former chairmen of the executive committees and appointments of heads of administrations in their place.

On 9 September S. Tsekov, chairman of the Supreme Council of Crimea, held a meeting in the Supreme Council with the leaders of city and district executive committees. He called on them all to continue to discharge their duties, emphasizing that President Meshkov's edict was contrary to the Constitution of the Republic of Crimea and the current Local Government Act.

Late in the evening of 10 September President Meshkov signed edicts on a suspension of the activity of the Supreme Council and the councils of all levels and on the creation of a Constitutional Council under the president that will operate until a referendum and the adoption of a new constitution. He personally read them out on the radio in the morning of Sunday, 11 September.

During the day on 11 September the deputies of the Supreme Council of Crimea assembled for a special session, but were barred from entering the White House building by the president's security service. In accordance with a presidential directive, the signboard "Supreme Council of the Republic of Crimea" had been removed from the front of the Supreme Council. The special session of parliament was held on Sunday evening in the premises of the republic procuracy.

The deputies deemed the presidential edicts anticonstitutional and not subject to execution.

No mass unrest has been observed in the republic capital at this time. The people have received the antagonism of the "upper strata" with indifference. Mass transit in the city of Simferopol on Monday was operating just as inadequately as on the previous days of the week.

#### Origins of Confrontation Examined

MM1909112194 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Sep 94 p 2

[Article by Aleksandr Golts under "Topic of the Week" rubric, followed by Vasilii Dandykin report under general headline: "Crimea: Repetition of the Past in an Empty Classroom"]

[Text] Two of the ailments that have beset the former USSR have reached the sunny Crimean peninsula at once, namely cholera and confrontation between the executive and the legislature. I will not venture to pass judgment on the former, but the second is patently a milder form. Although all the symptoms of the October tragedy in Russia are in fact present, to wit—a war between presidential edicts and legislators' decrees, a proposal for a "zero option," which each party to the conflict interprets to their own advantage, and lastly the capture of the television center and the isolation of the parliament building. But here too, as with cholera, it is a question of the same disease in different situations, with different people, and things are going differently. Some are almost at death's door, while others find that everything is confined, pardon me for saying so, to diarrhea....

Thank God, the struggle between the authorities in Crimea is following the second scenario, which is albeit very unpleasant but not tragic. But if we do not want a repeat of this dangerous ailment, which almost all the new CIS states have had and which some have still got, it is time to think about its causes and how to develop a reliable immunity to it. First a word about the causes.

I must admit that I am fairly skeptical about the hypothesis that the conflict is based on mafia wranglings over the right to privatize tasty Crimean property. Of course, the tremendous carve-up of property does play a considerable role in the political clashes. But it is by no means the prime cause: It is far easier and more sensible for the mafia to try to establish control over the department engaged in privatization and try to buy or scare the officials implementing it than to provoke a general crisis whose outcome they cannot predict.

The main motive force behind the conflict is the special mentality of post-Soviet politicians. One fine day they virtually all became irreconcilable adversaries having been confederates the day before. President Yuriy Meshkov stood as a candidate for that same "Russia" election bloc whose members made up the majority in the Crimean parliament. Consequently, it is not a question of political clashes (if they appear, it is generally later, not as the cause but the result of confrontation).

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owner(s).



The reason being that our leaders regard politics primarily as a fight for power and only a fight for power.

And, if we are being frank, they are not capable of anything but this fight. Perhaps, that is the explanation for revolutions ruthlessly devouring their children. Having just gotten accustomed to fighting, the "children" start devouring one another once they have gained victory. Thus, following the election Crimean politicians unexpectedly found themselves almost immediately outside their usual battlefield. Not only had they won. Kiev's attitude toward Simferopol began to change radically. Russian-Ukrainian relations attained a different level as they promised to eliminate this area of confrontation. And here, incidentally, the emphatically well-considered approach to the Crimean crisis espoused by both the Russian and Ukrainian politicians is extremely indicative. Clearly no one is about to play the "Crimean card" today

Thus, there are no obvious adversaries. But life has for some reason not improved. So, according to the logic of battle, there are people who are preventing the fulfillment of the promises made to voters regarding the transformation of the Republic of Crimea into heaven on earth (the talk by experts invited from Moscow regarding the need for major reform was boring and incomprehensible). Politicians began to get accustomed to the quest for hidden enemies....And they immediately found one another. Because, while yelling about democracy at every turn, they, like their colleagues in the other CIS states, did not comprehend the point of the separation of powers. The president and the parliament see this separation as an incomprehensible and irritating need to "share" with someone the power that they have obtained with such difficulty, even if that someone holds the same views.

But why does conflict inevitably arise between the executive and legislature and not within parliament, where various political forces are represented. In my view, the point is that the executive, like it or not, is faced with the need to adopt some concrete decisions far earlier than the legislature. But the parliament sees that as an infringement of its rights. And the mines laid during the hasty and far-from-competent work on the state system start detonating.

After all, during the fight for sovereignty or a particular form of independence, be it independence from Moscow or from Kiev, no one attaches particular importance to creating the legislative foundations of the future state of their dreams. The main thing is that a republic and the supremacy of their laws be proclaimed more rapidly. And it is later that it becomes clear that deadlocks have formed from which you can only escape by smashing the state edifice that has just been hastily erected.

Add to that the clash of monstrous ambition and the lust for privileges, the more of which you have the greater your control over the republic. And there are the causes of the ailment for you. Nonetheless, why has the

Crimean crisis almost become comic? The explanation is almost as simple as the remedy for cholera whereby people are advised to wash their hands more often. The confrontation between the authorities in Crimea is indeed a repeat of what has happened in other parts of the CIS. But this is the first time it has happened in an empty classroom. The crisis in the state system has encountered almost total indifference from the Crimean people, who, unlike the politicians, have drawn the most correct conclusion from events outside Crimea: Keep as far away as possible from showdowns within the administration. A mere bagatelle was missing for a full-scale conflict, namely people who want to pull the chestnuts out of the fire at risk to their own lives.

People are starting to realize that in all crises of power the people whom they themselves elected primarily manifest intellectual feebleness. Regrettably, there are still no other politicians on the territory of the former Union. Consequently, it is necessary to teach these elected representative the art of seeking compromises with one another. Albeit by having nothing to do with their showdowns. And in my view this is not only right for Crimea. I have difficulty believing the constant forecasts of a "hot fall" in Russia. Not because the social situation in the country has improved that much. We have simply realized that in order to build a barricade you have to smash something, and nothing can be built with barricades. Thus if nothing extraordinary happens in the social sphere, the politicians calling people to the barricades will have to build them without us. And without us they will hardly be able to do that. The Crimean crisis is convincing evidence of that. [Golts ends]

[Dandykin report]

#### Latest

Sevastopol—Yesterday the newspaper KRYMSKIYE IZVESTIYA [CRIMEAN NEWS]—the organ of the republic's Supreme Soviet—published an offensive caricature of President Yuriy Meshkov for the first time. It must be said that to all intents and purposes the Crimean mass media are all under the influence of parliament and its supporters now. That is evidently due to the fact that parliament does to some extent consider itself the victor in the struggle between the two sets of authorities. On the evening of 15 September it sacked the Crimean Government headed by Yevgeniy Saburov. The reason being what parliament considers to be the government's unsatisfactory work of preparing the Crimean national economic complex for work during the fall-winter period.

The session preferred not to talk about what is to be done without a government on the eve of winter. It is hard to tell whether the forces on which the Supreme Soviet is counting—primarily the Crimea's entrepreneurs—will be able to prepare for the cold spells. However, the crisis of power in Crimea has undoubtedly strengthened Ukraine's positions on the peninsula. The "Russia" bloc,

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owner(s).



previously the most influential in parliament, is now split and rapidly losing its influence.

**'Struggle for Power' Viewed**

WS1609131594 Kiev HOLOS UKRAYINY in  
Ukrainian 13 Sep 94 pp 1, 8

[Report by Oleksandr Pilat: "Crimea: Struggle for Power or People's Well-Being?"]

[Text] At 0715 [0315 GMT] on 11 September, a Crimean Tatar-language program was interrupted. Crimean President Yu. Meshkov addressed the audience. He announced several presidential edicts dated, as was later revealed, 9 September. By virtue of one of his decrees, Yu. Meshkov suspended activities of the Crimean Supreme Council and local councils of people's deputies on the territory of the Crimean Republic and annulled the powers of deputies of the Crimean Supreme Council and local councils at all levels. Paragraph 4 of one of the edicts says the following: "The Prosecutor's Office along with the Security Service and the Crimean Ministry of Internal Affairs shall examine cases of certain deputies' fusing with crime-breeding organizations."

The edict "On Referendum on a Draft Constitution of the Crimean Republic" established the Constitutional Council under the president of the Crimean Republic to draft a new constitution. Crimean Justice Minister Lyubov Yeliseyeva-Bora was appointed chairman of the Constitutional Council. The draft constitution must be presented to the president of the Crimean Republic no later than 9 December. The referendum on a draft constitution, according to the edict, must be held no later than 9 April 1995.

One of the edicts stipulated that elections to the Legislative Assembly and local self-government bodies should be held no later than within three months of the referendum and draft constitution. [sentence as published] Until the elections, "the Constitution of the Crimean Republic is in full force with regard to those parts which do not contradict with Crimean Republic presidential edicts."

Following this, 37 deputies (all in all, there are 98 of them in the Crimean Supreme Council) gathered in the vicinity of the Crimean Supreme Council building. The deputies were denied access to the Supreme Council building.

In a conversation with journalists held under the open sky, Crimean Supreme Council Chairman Serhiy Tsekov said that the bodyguards assigned to him had been taken away, and that his office, as well as offices of other Crimean Supreme Council workers, had been sealed at Meshkov's order. In his car parked nearby, S. Tsekov held a 15-minute telephone conversation with Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma, who is currently on vacation in the Crimea. S. Tsekov did not utter a word about the contents of the conversation.

Later at the Crimean Republic Prosecutor's Office, the Crimean Supreme Council Presidium held an extraordinary expanded meeting with the participation of 37 deputies. The deputies adopted a resolution in which they noted that the president had committed an act "infringing and violating the laws of the Crimean Republic and Ukraine." The presidium asked journalists to appeal to the Crimeans to maintain peace. The point is that the television and radio studios are being blocked by President Yu. Meshkov's services, which are letting through neither S. Tsekov nor deputies. It was also resolved to send a delegation headed by S. Tsekov (seven people in all) to negotiations with the president, as was demanded by President Yu. Meshkov. The presidium scheduled an extraordinary session of the Crimean Supreme Council for 1700 on 11 September.

Following the talks with Yu. Meshkov, S. Tsekov told journalists that the president did not want to change anything, but he had stated the he would have to hold consultations (it was unclear with whom) and would give an answer to deputies at 1700.

At 1715 on 11 September, the Crimean Supreme Council extraordinary session opened. The deputies convened at the Crimean Republic Prosecutor's Office. The session was attended by 73 of the 98 deputies. The following items were put on the agenda:

1. On the situation which developed in the Crimean Republic in connection with the edicts of the Crimean president.
2. On measures for ensuring constitutional order and protecting the rule of law on the territory of the Crimean Republic.

At the session, it was announced that Crimean Republic Prosecutor Valentyn Kuptsov had issued directions for Crimean Republic President Yu. Meshkov in connection with his encroachment upon the Constitution and laws of the Crimean Republic. By the way, Article 5, Paragraph 20 of the Crimean Republic Law "On the Crimean Republic President" states the following: "The president of the Crimean Republic has no right to dissolve or suspend activities of the Crimean Supreme Council." Almost unequivocally (one vote against, and one abstention), the session adopted a resolution on Yu. Meshkov's edicts. The resolution says that the presidential edicts are unconstitutional, do not have legal force, and are not subject to implementation by state bodies, officials, local self-government bodies, enterprises, institutions, organizations, civil unions, and citizens of the Crimean Republic.

Participants in the session requested that the Supreme Court Presidium "finally assess" the constitutionality of the Crimean Republic president's edict. Only 24 deputies voted in favor of a proposal to vote no confidence in the president. One of the paragraphs of the Crimean Supreme Council resolution says: "To protect resources

of mass media, information, communication, and publishing houses." However, Vitaliy Kyrychenko, chief of the Ukrainian Interior Ministry Main Directorate in Crimea, who was appointed to this post by virtue of a Ukrainian interior minister edict dated 10 September 1994, said that he does not engage in politics, that his duty is to protect peace in Crimea and prevent bloodshed, and that he would not be able to implement this paragraph of the resolution in full. He reminded the deputies that he had been in this office for a little more than 24 hours. He reported that militia units had already closed the Kerch strait and northern entrances to Crimea—the Armyansk and Dzhanikoy routes—and taken control over the airport and railroad and bus stations to prevent infiltration of bands into Crimea. Regarding a statement by one of the deputies that Yu. Meshkov had invited 5,000 Russian Cossacks to the peninsula, Ivan Kolomytsev, chief of the Ukrainian Security Service Main Directorate in Crimea, said that his service has close contacts with Russia's special services, and that "there had been no" such reports from them.

The session requested that the Crimean Supreme Council Presidium appeal on behalf of the session to the United Nations, the CSCE, the presidents of Russia and Ukraine, the Russian Federation State Duma, and the Ukrainian Supreme Council, in connection with violations of human rights by Crimean President Yu. Meshkov.

There was yet another episode. The emblem "Crimean Supreme Council" in the Ukrainian, Russian, and Crimean Tatar languages was removed from the Crimean Supreme Council building.

The Crimean Supreme Council Presidium debated all night on 11-12 September, and in the morning the Crimean parliament resumed its session.

The president did not respond to the deputies' demands.

All Sunday, Crimean radio and television were broadcasting President Yu. Meshkov's edicts. No Crimean Supreme Council member was allowed to utter a word. Late that evening, however, two deputies managed to force their way (in the full meaning of these words) into the radio building and to voice the Crimean Supreme Council's viewpoint. This was done by Mykhaylo Bakharyev and Vyacheslav Balla. In particular, they called on law enforcement bodies to defy Meshkov's edicts and implement the resolutions of the Crimean Supreme Council extraordinary session.

#### **Parliament on Corruption, Tasks for Winter**

944K2334A Simferopol KRYMSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 16 Aug 94 p 1

[Report by T. Ryabchikova: "Winter Is Already Rolling Into View. Session of the Supreme Council of Crimea"]

[Text] The morning sitting of parliament on Thursday began with a report of the leaders of Crimea's law enforcement authorities on the verification of facts of the corruption of the corps of deputies, of which Yu.A. Meshkov and his entourage have been speaking so much as of late.

V.M. Kuptsov, procurator of the Republic of Crimea, observed in his speech that no such information had as yet been received either from the militia or from the Security Service. There were no criminal proceedings under way in the procuracy.

I.F. Kopomytsev, chief of the Main Administration of the Security Service of Ukraine in Crimea, said that the department that he heads has information testifying to the endeavors of leaders of criminal structures in respect to individual deputies of the Supreme Council and leaders of the executive. But there were no hard facts. And V.N. Kirichenko, acting chief of the Main Administration of the MVD of Ukraine in Crimea, emphasized that he had no information on corruption and that he had no intention of reacting to gossip, since his job was to catch criminals.

The report "Progress of Preparation of the National Economic Complex of Crimea for Work in the Fall-Winter Period" was then presented by Ye.F. Saburov, deputy prime minister of the Government of the Republic of Crimea.

He emphasized from the very first words of his speech that, in his view, it would be correct to present not one but a whole series of reports to illustrate the situation in the economy.

Well, first, the advent of the Moscow team had seen an increase in budget revenues. Whereas earlier it was being fulfilled by only 20 percent, now it is being overfulfilled, and considerably, at that. In the second quarter of the current year, the number of unprofitable enterprises declined considerably. Under the conditions of a natural disaster—the unprecedented drought—and in the most severe economic situation the government had, nonetheless, found a way out of the situation and was in control of it.

A plan of measures for the preparations for winter was outlined in June, and it is being fulfilled uninterruptedly. The overhaul of boiler houses will have been completed, and municipal heating and power supply facilities will have been prepared before 1 October. But liquid fuel reserves are lacking. Particularly in departmental boiler houses. Of the planned 160,000 tonnes, only 14 tonnes have been laid by there. The worrying state of Ukraine's power engineering caused by a shortage of fuel at the power stations testifies that energy supply in the present winter will be even worse.

Agriculture Minister S.A. Nikolskiy gave the assurance that the deficient food grain would be purchased in

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owner(s).

Vinnitsa, Kirovograd, and Kharkov Oblasts. Of the 340,000 tonnes, some 290,000 tonnes were already to hand.

Finance Minister L.M. Zaytseva reported on the state of affairs in the budget and finance sphere. And the situation here is as follows: There is more money, seemingly, but it is still catastrophically short, all the same.

Discussion of the progress of the preparations for winter continued at the evening sitting.

#### URP Leader on Unification With Democrats

WS2009114294 Kharkov SLOBIDSKYY KRAY in Ukrainian 13 Sep 94 p 2

[Interview with Mykhaylo Horyn, leader of the Ukrainian Republican Party, by L. Lohvynenko; place and date not given: "The State Is a Temple Cherished in One's Soul"]

[Text] On the eve of holding a national congress of the Republican Party of Ukraine [URP] in Kharkov, a report and election meeting of its local branch was convened. We can call this event a survey of forces and development of tactics under new political circumstances. The second issue was the adoption of a resolution on the unification with the Democratic Party of Ukraine [DPU]. This is the subject of our interview with URP Chairman Mykhaylo Horyn.

[Lohvynenko] What is your opinion about the current political situation in Ukraine? Does it affect URP tactics?

[Horyn] The establishment of new power in Ukraine could not pass unnoticed and has introduced changes to the previous political course. All the branches of power underwent an appropriate reshuffling. The president, both in his election campaign and after the elections, stated that our primary mistake was isolation, because the previous president had pursued an isolationist policy.

Leonid Kuchma is probably not implying isolation from the world but a certain separation from Russia. I believe, however, that this is not so simple. The point is that the previous staff of the presidential office, the Cabinet of Ministers, and even the Supreme Council attempted to make a political separation from the imperial metropolis, because they fully realized that a young state, a former colony, that is rising to its own feet could again fall into imperial arms if it begins cooperating closely with Moscow. Therefore, the only thing which made sense was to separate from Russia politically. We cannot, however, follow this path in our economic relations. A genuine disruption in economic relations is under way because domestic Ukrainian and Russian economic cooperation are being established, while in the past we cooperated within the empire. Hence, the process of establishing national economies affects our relations.

I do not think that all the branches of power will synchronously develop their political cooperation with Russia. I hope that the majority of our deputies, including Supreme Council Chairman O. Moroz, will not make this step.

[Lohvynenko] Former People's Deputy L. Skoryk said in a recent newspaper interview that she sympathizes more with O. Moroz than with other top state leaders. Are there any reasons for this?

[Horyn] As far as I know, O. Moroz is an integrationist, favoring an independent Ukrainian state and opposing separatist movements, and who will not allow the separation of any Ukrainian territory to be taken place. He, however, is building his integrationist position on socialist ideology: He would like to change our symbols and introduce elements of socialism in the economy. He is somewhere in between. His idea to build the Ukrainian state on the socialist principles is another utopia.

[Lohvynenko] Political life in Ukraine is tranquil now. Some people say that thunder is usually preceded by tranquility....

[Horyn] I believe that this political tranquility is connected with the people's annual holidays. The Supreme Council will open its session on 15 September. Our political life, in general, picks up in the fall. In my opinion, the life of public and political organizations will pick up as well.

Specific segments of population are disappointed. "Do I really need a Ukraine with empty store shelves? It is better to live a wealthy life than to die in an independent state," many people say. I am absolutely against the anti-Russian policy, I favor anti-imperial and pro-Ukrainian policies. If we allow the establishment of a new empire, the mayhem resembling the one in post-war Europe could begin and a third world war would not be far behind. So our policy should be explicit.

[Lohvynenko] Once you used to criticize the former president. What is your attitude toward him today?

[Horyn] URP supported Leonid Kravchuk's candidacy for a people's deputy seat because, in our opinion, he has done much for the establishment of the independent Ukrainian state. We doubted his decisiveness and the dynamics of his policy. Nonetheless, he favored Ukraine's Western orientation. This is all so evident today. In my opinion, he enjoys enormous authority all around the world and can do a good job in the legislature.

[Lohvynenko] This is not the first time URP and DPU unification is being discussed. Is this unification realistic now?

[Horyn] Yes. We have raised questions regarding the mechanism of our political relations. DPU leaders, however, have avoided this discussion. This issue is being discussed in provinces and it will be resolved this way or



the other by the end of the year. Only choosing a leader of the united party could prompt some disagreement. In my opinion, URP and DPU leaders should stop squabbling....

[Lohvynenko] The head of Presidential Office has recently criticized you. What was the reason for this?

[Horyn] I delivered a speech at the Lutsk Drama Theater a week ago. Head of Presidential Office Tabachnyk publicly assessed my speech in more or less the following way: He said he did not expect harsh attacks against the president from such a respected politician as I. What did I say in Lutsk? I said that one of president's statements bewildered me. He said that Ukraine is not an icon to worship and not something worth dying for. I am really sorry that our president does not understand such things. We can construct a state provided that all of us cherish a Ukrainian temple in our souls. Indifferent people cannot be engaged in state building. When I asked members of a Japanese delegation to explain the Japanese miracle, they said it was patriotism. When asked a similar question, a South Korean minister mentioned the consolidation and revival of the nation. Our politicians striving to reform the national economy are inclined to do so without the national revival. This is a great illusion.

#### Background of Kuchma Chief Adviser Viewed

WS2009090094 Lvov POST-POSTUP in Ukrainian  
8-14 Sep 94 p A3

[Article by Iryna Pohoryelova: "The Queen, or Dmytro Tabachnyk as an Attribute of Ukrainian Statehood"]

[Text] The headline of this article does not have any ironic connotation, because we will be talking about the man whose career testifies that Ukraine has favorable conditions for the rise of a new kind of careerist, representing the bureaucratic, apparatchik breed. The post, to which [Presidential Administration Head] Dmytro Tabachnyk so persistently ascended, seems to have been introduced specially to facilitate the current administration the task of acquainting society with the specific shadow policy that involves a great many techniques and components. Such posts have existed in all regimes that have an inclination toward authoritarianism or dictatorship. People who occupy those posts are referred to as "gray cardinals" in the West or "first viziers" in the East. In Ukraine, official vizier duties are performed by someone who is humbly called "head of the Presidential Administration," and it will depend on his vigor as to whether he will be called state secretary or even vice president. Let us not, however, talk about official posts. It does not matter how the president's right hand is referred to. Dmytro Tabachnyk has enough vigor and wisdom to become the queen on the chess board of Ukraine's politics. The queen's power is unlimited, while the king can only move one square at a time. The main thing is to help the king survive. In any case, however, a new game can be started.

The author of this brief story about Dmytro Tabachnyk cannot start from a traditional "file," because, despite

the fact that she personally knew Tabachnyk before the latter's ascension to the Mount Olympus of state power, she displayed contemptible shortsightedness and a lack of creativity and failed to record the facts of his phenomenal biography. It is a Soviet habit to look for reasons of a career in either family ties or somebody's talent to rise "from pauper to prince." However, these will not shed any light on the phenomenon of Dmytro Tabachnyk. Rumors have it that Tabachnyk, like many other people, has a father who is influential, but only in certain circles, and a background of a Komsomol leader, scientist worker, reporter, and researcher. Dmytro is indubitably a self-made man. However, he did not rise from "pauper," for he belongs to the intellectual elite. Neither did he become a "prince," for he, disregarding the Soviet tradition, never embarked on the escalator, which knows only one direction—up.

Information was the pass key that helped Tabachnyk open the door to his current office. An historian by education, he had worked as a reporter for a long time, publishing documentary research essays in the most popular publications. He also collected information and analytical data about the politicians and policies of those days, and presented with it all kinds of research institutions. The author of this article has the nerve to claim that she knows which key Dmytro Tabachnyk persistently, yet fruitlessly tried to use to open doors. Finally, the most sacred door opened for him. This is how it happened.

Dmytro Tabachnyk brought an article on "red managers" to RESPUBLIKA's editorial office. That was the time when a campaign was launched against the outspoken representatives of the managerial-administrative branch. Tabachnyk courageously, yet using sober arguments, protected the managers' corps, and attempted to prove the advantages of their economic model, as well as the possible benefits stemming from their assumption of power. It was then that Dmytro placed his bets on this clan and, needless to say, made the right move.

The author of this article had a typically professional conversation with Tabachnyk at RESPUBLIKA's editorial office then, discussing the careers of the famous political leaders of those days, in particular Vyacheslav Chornovil. She maintained that a professional reporter can hardly become a genuine political leader, given that the alienated approach toward events, typical to reporters, contradicts the politically indispensable need for a leader to personally head the events and influence them to his own discretion. Dmytro did not comment on my remarks; he just listened.

Dmytro Tabachnyk was not a parliamentary reporter, however he was often seen in the corridors of power, which in those days were open for independent journalists, not just the official ones. Many our colleagues became the followers of Plushch, Kravchuk, Hrynyov, or Fokin then. Nobody supported Kuchma, given that nobody, except Tabachnyk, seemed to know anything

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owner(s).



about him. When Kuchma was appointed prime minister, there were no doubts who would become his spokesman. Of course, that was Dmytro Tabachnyk.

In those days Tabachnyk did not resemble a "gray cardinal," and made the impression of an average head of the Cabinet of Ministers information service. After the informational chaos of Fokin's times, everything was decently organized under Tabachnyk, including regular briefings and news conferences. However even then, one could feel how precisely apportioned was the information on the Kuchma cabinet's activities. At the same time, the service responsible for collecting information for the government was reinforced and penetrated into all walks of life—administrative, economic, and political. Dmytro polished his skills right before our eyes. At times, Leonid Danylovych happened to interrupt his spokesman, who had the nerve to clarify his boss' stance to reporters. Since then, Tabachnyk has gotten rid of his impudence and has learned to interpret Kuchma's words.

Hard times then arrived—Kuchma was dismissed. The former prime minister and his spokesman went together through the hardships of the exile—Leonid Kuchma as president of the Ukrainian Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs at Khreshchatyk St. 36, and Dmytro Tabachnyk—as deputy chairman of the State Committee for Publishing at Khreshchatyk St. 34. Official script-writers may soon write how the great man Dmytro Tabachnyk, working at a second-rate institution, made a significant contribution to the development of the information policy, press and publishing, freedom of speech, and so on.

Then there came the even more dramatic days of the election campaign. Kuchma seemed to have a positive influence on the electorate. Meanwhile, Kravchuk orchestrated an unmasked campaign of falsifications and attacks against his rival and made one mistake after another. Kuchma did not quite believe in winning the elections, using every occasion to hint that he was merely playing. The first televised meeting with the press (and face to face with Kravchuk) was a total disaster—Kuchma's inability to talk to journalists without an interpreter played its negative role. His image had to be thoroughly improved before the following televised debates. The vital thing was to use the non-state mass media to reveal Kravchuk's falsifications. Some eulogy had to be used, and the organizer of the presidential campaign carried this out with perfection. It became known after the elections that the Kuchma team was collecting information on falsifications, intending to use it before the second round. Ordinary reporters—who attempted to extract this information from Tabachnyk to prematurely spread it—even had a suspicion that by lingering, Dmytro is "playing against his master." Perhaps that was when the political shortsightedness of the people from the free press—ready to ruin fine political schemes to make lip service to the freedom of speech—convinced the future head of state... or rather the head of

the Presidential Administration that this public [reporters] should be ruled with an iron hand.

We are currently dealing with a genuine ideologic inquisitor, in comparison with whom Kravchuk—known for his straightforward bragging about his former ideological function in the Communist Party of Ukraine—seems to be a child. The harsh treatment of Okhmakevych, former chief of the State Television and Radio Company, is not significant—this is the new player's standard and, I would say, honest move. What is significant, though, is the appointment to this post of Savenko, KYIVSKYY VISNYK former chief editor—an absolute amateur in the issues of electronic media. Savenko will be a simple performer of staff changes within the structure, not directly subordinated to the president.

Again, just as it used to be in the Cabinet of Ministers, a presidential information service is being developed. The president's contacts with the press are becoming fashionable. Time remains the only problem. How can the president have time when the bitter fight against the corrupt government and treacherous legislature is under way? The president only has time to meet with workers' staffs, given that they represent the groundwork of society, and not "abstract" Ukrainian citizens.

Tabachnyk, however, has time—he often attends briefings and openly comments on presidential edicts: I believe, I think, I know.... Finally, speaking about relations with reporters: Vladimir Malenkovich, Kuchma's famous supporter, former dissident and author of essays is believed to have "slammed the door" and turned down the offer to assume the post of the head of the team of presidential advisers. His actions are said to have been prompted by the presidential edict nominating Malenkovich's personal enemy Radchenko, who had once conducted the investigation of the dissident's case, to the post of interior minister. However, it somehow happened that aside from Tabachnyk there is no other individual in the presidential retinue who would be equally influential in political and public circles (moreover, pro-Russian ones), principled, and decent. There is no one around.

Perhaps it would be too impudent to speak loudly about Dmytro Tabachnyk's tangible influence on the appointment of ministers by Kuchma. Neither can we attribute the fact that a tight belt of "red managers" has not yet wound around Kuchma, directly to Tabachnyk. One can only presume that this is due to "gray cardinal" Tabachnyk and Petro Lelyk, chief of the Presidential Directorate for the Issues of Domestic Policy that the managers are not hurrying to swap their powerful fortresses-plants for unsteady official posts. Petro Lelyk is another "cardinal," although somewhat "stained." Whether he is more influential than Tabachnyk will become clear somewhat later, when one of them pushes the other out of the presidential retinue. Tabachnyk has other rivals—theoreticians of market, eager to assume key posts in the government to carry out reform. However, these people have chosen politics and made it to the

Supreme Council, which will bury them. There is Hrynyov, too. To him, however, Kuchma assigned the function of forming a party on the basis of the Interregional Bloc of Reforms and no official posts. The team of advisers from Kuchma's former Cabinet of Ministers has almost fallen apart—some preferred the newly discovered sources of money; others were disappointed by Kuchma and chose to look for new patrons.

The peak of Dmytro Tabachnyk's non-public political career coincided in time with a period of an almost complete destruction of Ukraine's political and public life. Representatives of the more or less democratic trend in the Supreme Council are primarily linked to the leftist majority and thus, unable to influence politics. Meanwhile, the proclaimed fight against organized crime made all those who would like to change the course of events (except idealistic communists) lie in wait. In view of this, in the immediate future the president's "right hand" will hardly be threatened by any rivals capable of exerting influence on Kuchma, his choice of the cadre, and his decisions. The ones who will win are those who have good relations with the chief of the Presidential Administration, and, first and foremost, who get rid of personal ambitions and silently carry the professional burden of drafting presidential edicts in such a way that the latter are not destroyed by the parliament or mutilated by the government.

Tabachnyk's role is actually to create some sort of apolitical cover for Kuchma's "reformist" activities in the situation, where Kuchma, instead of using his political influence to protect market measures taken by the experts, has proclaimed himself the principal reformer. Given that Dmytro Tabachnyk is not a specialist in any field, other than shadow politics, he can cope with this task. He will have enough time to stay at the top, taking care of his boss' security. The only risk—that of Kuchma's failure—is not that big, since it will take time before opposition forces capable of defeating Kuchma will mature. Before that happens, the Presidential Administration chief will be the first to know which camp to join. He will most probably avoid the kind of troubles experienced by people loyal to Kravchuk, who were with their patron until the very last moment.

The question "Which political course may Dmytro Tabachnyk choose for Ukraine?" is out of place. Political careerism is an aim in itself and, as we have already mentioned, relevant for upholding the interests of the state.

**Presidential Administration Chief Dmytro Tabachnyk has in his subordination three major sectors: Directorates, advisers, and assistants.**

The directorates include [name and head]:

- the Directorate of Economy—Volodymyr Kuznetsov;
- the Directorate of Foreign policy—Volodymyr Furkalo;
- the Directorate of Domestic Policy—Petro Lelyk;

- the Directorate of Humanitarian Policy—Leonid Novokhatko;
- the Directorate for Contacts With the Press—Mykhaylo Doroshenko;
- the Directorate for Territories—Yatsuba;
- the Control Directorate—Novykov.

The list of assistants includes:

- Oleksandr Baranov—organizational issues;
- Oleksandr Volkov—general issues;
- Yuriy Havrylov—state security;
- Volodymyr Lytvyn—issues of domestic policy;
- Valeriy Lytvitsky—economic issues;
- Oleh Popov—issues of foreign policy.

### **Donbass Deemed 'Epicenter' of Political Trouble**

*WS1509130494 Lvov POST-POSTUP in Ukrainian 1-6 Sep 94 p A1*

[Report by Yuriy Yurov: "Donbass's Strike Temperature Is High Enough for Boiling, But Too Low for an Eruption"]

[Text] The two primary coal-extracting oblasts in Ukraine are again sowing the seeds of discontent. The Lugansk Oblast leadership has launched its risky communist-like experiments. Leonid Kuchma has begun clearing up relations with disagreeable directors in Donetsk Oblast.

The Donbass coal industry is a single national source of energy resources and perhaps the greatest burden for our budget. Labor productivity has fallen to the same levels as 1934, and miners are now working 130-170 days a year, as was the case before. Our coal purchases abroad will possibly reach 15 trillion rubles [R] this year. At the same time, a dire social situation in the region and the high activity of local trade unions make successive Ukrainian governments constantly take into consideration the explosive Donbass region and regularly allocate new subsidies to it and, in this way, abet the spiraling inflation.

POST-POSTUP has already reported that on 26 August, Lugansk miners were inclined to go on a hunger strike in Lugansk's central square, chanting traditional economic slogans. The "zero hour" was postponed by negotiations between Oblast Executive Council Chairman Pyotr Kupin and President Leonid Kuchma, during which the latter ordered the Finance Ministry to "find funds." Money, however, does appear from thin air. Injections of money would break the back of the miners themselves. Kupin the communist, of course, realizes the situation and is ready to rule with an iron-hand introducing "temporary" restrictions on trade union activity and a "Disciplinary Order." Through such measures, the "new" Lugansk leaders place themselves in a rather peculiar situation: They attempt to unite communist campaign promises—the quick improvement of the situation of the working people—with Thatcher-like

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owner(s).

methods of "tightening the screws." The miners' negative response will obviously be prompt.

Developments in Donetsk Oblast are going according to another scenario. Volodymyr Shcherban, a devout liberal, did not accept purely administrative ways of overcoming the crisis. A joint agreement—providing the miners with the right to independently use between 20 and 30 percent of their hard currency revenues—is being drafted in Donetsk. As a counterbalance to a completely polarized Lugansk, a rather homogeneous hierarchy of power that is market-oriented and has good relations with miners' leaders has been established in Donetsk Oblast. The Shcherban administration is sure that there will be no strikes in the immediate future because "they will not be permitted to go on strike" (let us recall the "chaotic" disorder of June 1994, when Yukhym Zvyahilsky attempted to seize supreme power).

Only loud court hearings can undermine the "Donetsk idyll." There have been too many such hearings recently. The lawsuit against the bankrupt production association "Donetskuvuhil" will have to be completed by 7 September. Ten creditors (though there are more of them) filed debt lawsuits against it. At the same time, the "Donetskuvuhil" leadership, which did not believe in the bankruptcy of their large enterprise and considered that their debts were made up by the government, did not even bother to send their representatives to court. Volodymyr Shcherban filed the second lawsuit against the former oblast administration. A certain German company put forward a proposal to secure a loan from Germany—provided that the oblast leadership will issue guarantees for the repayment of this loan—to later invest a portion of the raised assets in Donetsk Oblast. The company turned out to be "fake" and its activity is being investigated by Interpol. One Western bank is now demanding \$850 million in repayment from Donetsk Oblast. Finally, a lot has been reported about the deal—commonly known to people as the "Zvyahilsky deal"—with selling fuel abroad.

On the other hand, we are observing the serial dismissal of the most influential Donetsk directors from their posts. The government commission, headed by Deputy Prime Minister Anatoliy Dyuba, which visited Donetsk in August dismissed the head of the Production Association "Donetskuvuhil" for mismanagement. We received an instruction recently from Kiev to dismiss Alchevck Metallurgic Factory Director Volodymyr Slednev, as it was put in the letter, for a decrease in production output and his refusal to sign a contract on deliveries of its products with the state. Slednev, a former people's deputy, was closely connected with the notorious Borys Birnshteyn from the Joint Stock Association "Ukrayina" and was Kravchuk's proxy in the recent presidential elections. According to Slednev, he was dismissed for his political activities.

It was not difficult to foresee that the new Kiev elite will undermine the Donbass directorate, a stronghold of the

former government. Such measures imitate stirring up a hornet's nest because any complications in the coal industry will force ordinary miners to sting. Finally, these disturbances could undermine the key bastion of the legislative majority, because half of the Supreme Council communists come from Donbass. The battle between the communist (Lugansk) and liberal (Donetsk) camps, along with the fight between the former and present clans of leaders in the coal-extracting region, confirm the prognosis that the Donbass coal region remains the epicenter of political earthquakes in Ukraine.

### Production Decline in Donbass Mines

MM1909125194 Moscow *RABOCHAYA TRIBUNA* in Russian 17 Sep 94 p 1

[Report by correspondent Georgiy Dorofeyev: "Miners' Nerves Are Also Giving Way"]

[Text] Donetsk—The Donetsk mine named for Skochinskiy has stood idle for three days. The miners have now gone down the pit, but for how long? The wages issue has not been finally resolved.

The level of coal extraction in the Donbass has declined to the volumes of 1934. Now one or two miners are going down into each pit since people are leaving the mines because of low wages.

"This is happening spontaneously," they said at the strike committee. "Miners' nerves simply cannot stand it."

A miners' delegation has gone to Kiev. It met with the president's adviser for economic issues. The package of demands the group brought with it is being discussed in the relevant ministries....

### Status, Prospects of Gas Industry Reviewed

WS2009073094 Kiev *URYADOVYY KURYEK* in Ukrainian 10 Sep 94 p 5

[Article by Mykhaylo Kovalko, chairman of the State Oil and Gas Committee: "Ukraine's Gas Industry"]

[Text] Ukraine's gas industry is the leading branch of its fuel-energy complex. It has both great prospects and a rich history. For the first time gas was discovered on our territory at the beginning of this century during the construction of salt mines in the Carpathian region. The first gas pipeline in this region, stretching from the Dashava gas deposit to the city of Stryi, was built in 1924, and it marked the beginning of industrial utilization of gas deposits, the use of the blue fuel in our national economy, and the establishment of our gas industry.

Until the declaration of state independence, Ukraine's gas industry were developing within the framework of the unified national economic complex of the former Soviet Union. Therefore, the first large gas pipeline

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owner(s).



Dashava-Kiev, with a 500-mm diameter and 55-megapascals pressure, was built in 1946-1948 and extended across Bilhorod and Bryansk to Moscow. In 1951, Ukrainian gas began to arrive in Russia, and furthermore gratuitously, which made it possible to introduce municipal gas supplies in vast areas of its central regions.

Until 1950, four deposits were developed in Ukraine, which produced over 1.5 billion cubic meters per year—a fourth of the then all-Soviet production. These deposits were later joined by the unique Shebelyn gas condensate deposit in the Kharkov region. Every fifth cubic meter of gas in the former USSR originated from the Shebelyn deposit.

Discovery of new gas deposits in both western and eastern regions became a powerful stimulus to develop a gas transport system in Ukraine. Powerful gas pipelines stretching from Kharkov Oblast's gas deposits to Kiev, Uzhhorod, Dnipropetrovsk, Odessa, Izmail, and Donbass were built. The Dashava-Minsk gas pipeline, coming from the Carpathian deposits, was constructed in 1960, and it was later extended to Vilnius and Riga. Thus, Ukrainian gas began to arrive in Belarus and the Baltics.

For 30 years—until 1978—Ukraine's production of gas was exceeding its consumption. Therefore, in 1966, Ukraine introduced deliveries of gas to Poland through the Drozdovychi-Derzhkordon [state border] gas pipeline, and in 1968—to Czechoslovakia through the Dolyna-Uzhhorod gas pipeline. These deliveries inaugurated our country's gas exports to Europe. In connection with an increase in export deliveries, the "Soyuz" gas pipeline, with a 1,420-mm diameter and 7.5-megapascals pressure, was constructed and commissioned in 1978, and it stretched from the Orenburg gas condensate deposit, located along the European-Asian border, to the border with Slovakia. In 1984, the Uren-goy-Pomary-Uzhhorod gas pipeline, with a 1,420-mm diameter and 4,500 km long, was put into operation, and powerful gas transport systems were built.

In the mid-1970's, intensive utilization of operating deposits and quick commissioning of new ones made it possible to increase Ukraine's production of gas to 68.3 billion cubic meters per year. However, a deficient growth of reserves and a reduction in financing of this industry, in connection with the discovery of huge gas deposits in western Siberia, led to a decrease in the volume of gas production in Ukraine. Nevertheless, it remains a country with a developed gas industry. In Europe, in terms of using gas among other raw energy sources, it only falls behind the Netherlands and Romania; in terms of consumption (more than 100 billion cubic meters) and number of deposits (106)—only behind the Russian Federation; in terms of production of gas—behind Russia, the Netherlands, Great Britain, Norway, and Romania. Ukraine's own production of gas in 1993 was almost 20 billion cubic meters,

which covered a mere 18 percent of its consumption; the rest was covered by imports from the Russian Federation and Turkmenistan.

Ukraine's gas transport system currently has a powerful and ramified 25,000-km network of gas mains and gas pipelines with 115 compressor houses and 771 gas pumps of total power output of 5.2 million kilowatts, 1,200 gas distribution stations, and 13 underground gas reservoirs. The productivity of Ukraine's gas transport system amounts to 230 billion cubic meters per year, or over 700 billion cubic meters per day.

Ukraine's gas transport system is based on 1,420-mm (17 percent of the total length) and 1,220-mm (25 percent) gas pipelines. Compressor stations are usually equipped with 6,000-, 10,000-, 16,000-, and 25,000-kilowatts gas-turbine pumps (80 percent of the total capacity) and electric compressors made by Ukrainian plants, as well as by Russian and foreign companies. The ramified and powerful system of pipelines makes it possible to deliver gas to over 70,000 enterprises in various industries of the national economy and 87 percent of all apartments in Ukrainian cities and villages.

Functionally, Ukraine's gas transport system can supply current and prospective consumers with gas on its entire territory and practically deliver it to all European countries through the existing relay stations. Through Ukraine's pipeline system, gas is currently exported to the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary, Poland, Yugoslavia, Austria, Germany, France, Italy, and Turkey.

Provided that there is stable consumption of gas in Ukraine, the pipeline system can convey 100 billion cubic meters of Russian and Turkmen gas per year, and after putting into operation new facilities in 1995, transit deliveries of gas through Ukrainian territory may substantially increase. In particular, as everyone knows, Russia's "Gazprom" joint stock company and the "Ukrhazprom" joint stock company has recently signed an agreement on long-term cooperation to expand and reconstruct transit capacities on Ukrainian territory. According to the agreement, the Ukrainian side will take care of construction and commissioning of new transit gas pipelines, and will increase capacities of old ones. Thus, it is planned to build, through the city of Khust, Transcarpathian Oblast, to Romania, a second export pipeline, the length of which on Ukrainian territory will be almost 400 km. According to planned capacities, it will be necessary to build another 10 or 12 compressor stations. A feasibility study of this project is already being conducted, and expenditures of both sides are being calculated.

A particular feature of Ukraine's gas transport system is that its gas mains are connected with one another, as well as with underground reservoirs, and are operating in one technological regime. The ramification of the gas pipelines network, the complex of underground reservoirs, Ukraine's developed infrastructure, and its convenient geographical location have contributed to the fact that



100 billion cubic meters, or 90 percent, of all export deliveries of gas from CIS countries are currently conducted through Ukraine. The Russian Federation and Turkmenistan are the main gas exporters.

The long distance between Russian and Turkmen gas sources and their European consumers elicits strict demands with regard to the reliability of Ukraine's gas transport system. The ramification and ring-like configuration of Ukraine's gas pipelines essentially improves the system's maneuverability, and the capacities of underground reservoirs, which exceed domestic needs, make it possible to soothe emergencies which may take place outside the limits of our system (emergency stoppages of compressor stations, ruptures in gas pipelines, or a decrease in gas deliveries due to a sharp drop in temperature).

For instance, the complex of underground reservoirs in the Carpathian region can compensate for full suspension of gas deliveries from Russia for several days, through one of the four large-diameter transit gas pipelines. The close location of these reservoirs to European consumers makes it possible to forestall a decrease in productivity and pressure in a timely manner, which usually takes many years. As a result of this, only a few defaults in gas deliveries reach the borders of European countries. This confirms the reliability of Ukraine's transit system and creates favorable conditions to continue and increase gas deliveries to Western Europe from the Russian Federation, as well as from Central Asian states and other countries.

The national program for development of gas industry envisions stabilization of gas production in Ukraine within the next few years and a subsequent 1.5- or two-fold increase by the year of 2010. On the other hand, it is planned to improve the structure of energy consumption and conduct a strict energy-saving policy, which will lead to a decrease in consumption, first and foremost by those consumers who are using it inefficiently or can switch to other types of fuel. The aforementioned trends do not affect the gas transport system and its potential capabilities of transit deliveries of gas.

Ukraine currently wants to diversify its sources of gas deliveries. Both Central Asian and Middle East countries can become such new sources. Also considered is an option to use natural gas condensate, which requires construction of a new terminal with appropriate facilities for regasification in one of the Black Sea ports. As feasibility studies reveal, the most rational option would be deliveries of gas from Iran to Europe through the territory of Azerbaijan or Turkmenistan, Russia, and Ukraine. Such a system could be composed of three gas pipelines with total productivity amounting to 75 billion cubic meters. Ukraine's network of pipelines would make it possible to gradually introduce the system and divide gas flow according to specific countries' contracts on gas purchases.

Ukraine's network of underground reservoirs comprises reservoirs built in both exploited gas deposits and water-bearing structures, and it is concentrated in four main regions—western Ukraine, Kiev, Donetsk, and southern Ukraine.

The capacity of west Ukrainian reservoirs exceeds by 2.3 times the needs of local consumers and serves as a reliable regulating factor for deliveries to Poland, Hungary, Slovakia, and other countries through their territories. We have potential capabilities for expanding our network of underground gas reservoirs, so they can play a more important role in the process of regulating gas deliveries to the European market. It is possible to create gas reserves for other European countries within our complex of underground reservoirs.

Therefore, the developed infrastructure of Ukraine's gas industry and potential capabilities of its further development will make it possible to efficiently integrate into a unified European system of gas deliveries. This will benefit Ukraine and other exporters of gas, as well as the European Union as a whole. This issue was the center of attention at the 19th International Gas Congress, which has recently been held in Italy.

#### **Kharkov Official Details Grain Procurement**

*WS2009123394 Kharkov SLOBIDSKYY KRAY in Ukrainian 13 Sep 94 p 1*

[Report on interview with O. I. Kotlyarevskyy, chief state inspector for grain purchases and quality of agricultural products in Kharkov Oblast, by M. Melnyk; place and date not given: "Before It Thunders"]

[Text] As our readers may remember, public offices have already published tranquilizing reports providing figures for our grain reserves. Both our oblast and the state in general (according to the government's reports) have secured grain reserves which are enough to sustain us until the next grain harvest. Well, is it really so that everything is okay with bread and we have nothing to fear?

"Yes, our oblast has enough food grains [prodovolchni zerno]," confirmed O. I. Kotlyarevskyy, chief state inspector for grain purchases and quality of agricultural products. "Our grain reserves should be sufficient for production of both bread and flour products and pasta. In addition, we have extra food grain reserves to exchange for feed grain or other products."

The general situation with grain deliveries to the state makes us form certain ideas. For example, as of the end of last week, agricultural workers filled state granaries with some 790,000 tonnes of grain, accounting for 84 percent of all food grains ordered by the state. The agricultural sector has sold some 672,000 tonnes of wheat to the state, which implies that the state contract was 92-percent fulfilled. Food grain procurement totalled some 15,000 tonnes, thus barely exceeding the contracted amount.

In a word, the state represented by the incumbent government is especially keen on food grain procurement. This is logical: The southern oblasts of Ukraine—key suppliers of food grains—have suffered most from the drought. Figuratively speaking, a Ukrainian loaf of bread has somewhat burned due to the summer heat. It is natural that under such circumstances it is other oblasts which will have to worry about our common nutrition. With this issue in mind, the Cabinet of Ministers adopted a decree proposing that the oblasts supply increased volumes of wheat and rye deliveries to the state. Of course, these volumes differ somewhat from the previous ones stated in contracts.

Has the government been late with its decision? With the new "tasks" in mind, agricultural workers have sold 90 percent of their planned wheat deliveries. Will they be able to sell more than that? Some people think there are reserves. For example, farmers in Kegychevskyy Rayon have exceeded their state contracts on deliveries of early

grains by 125 percent, while their state contracts on wheat deliveries have only been 52-percent fulfilled. Kupyanskyy Rayon has fulfilled an even smaller percentage of its contracts. On the contrary, agricultural workers in Pechenizkyy, Krasnokutskyy, Bohodukhivskyy, and a range of other rayons, who have sold between 56 to 60 percent of the overall amount of harvested wheat, have demonstrated a high under-standing of national demands. The analogous figure regarding the entire oblast stands at only 48 percent.

Well, are there any additional reserves? The question is complicated. According to grain suppliers, if we take into consideration our grain reserves, which exist only on paper, it is simply impossible to procure more grain. The issue is that farmers have filled their primitive corn bins with food grains without paying special attention to storage conditions. Therefore, the wheat is often stored along with barley and other grains.

## Belarus

### Lukashenka Reports to Local Leaders

LD1909141794 Minsk Radio Minsk Network in  
Belarusian 1600 GMT 16 Sep 94

[Excerpts] [Unidentified correspondent] A meeting of heads of bodies of local government was held at the initiative of President Alyaksandr Lukashenka this morning in the oval hall of the House of Government. The president began the meeting with a long and detailed report entitled "The Reform of the System of State Government and the Role of Local Bodies of Government in Overcoming the Crisis." The report gives an in-depth analysis of the economy, social policy in localities, and housing issues.

[Begin Lukashenka recording] Esteemed comrades, [word indistinct] is ending, [word indistinct] change is taking place [words indistinct]. The country's political leadership has inherited a collapsed economic system. [passage omitted] Our goal in inviting you to this meeting is to verify the correctness of the chosen course and to find out exactly what is not working and why, which links of the state machine do not work and why. We are in for serious and honest talk. That is why we chose the format of a working meeting. As a result, sometimes we will have to compromise to arrive at a single position. [passage omitted]

First, let us look at how we have worked over the past month and a half. For the president that month and a half was spent on forming his working apparatus: the administration and the Cabinet of Ministers under the president. You understand very well the importance of the personnel issue in a crisis and people's trust of the structures of authorities. New people have to have unconditional support and to be competent and honest. I think we will complete the creation of a new corps of top officials of the republican level in the near future. [passage omitted] The control services are currently inspecting around 100 large and medium enterprises. It should not be that while the storm is raging at the top of the tree its roots were quiet and calm.

Therefore, in the very first days after I was elected the president I appealed to local government bodies with a proposal to help me to install order. We relied on your support and understanding. What did we get? Total calm bordering on indifference! In Grodno oblast the issues in the president's telegram of 16 July 1994 were not considered by the presidium of the Oblast Soviet of Deputies until 30 August. Moreover, the Oblast Soviet recommended that town and rayon soviets should consider those acute problems within a month. Two and a half months for implementation of just one telegram! When an inspection of implementation of the telegram was conducted in 18 rayons in Mogilev Oblast, 10 rayons had not considered implementation of the telegram—a direct order from the head of state—either at sessions or sittings of executive committees of soviets. Out of nine

inspected rayons in Gomel Oblast, the leaders went only as far as copying the measures listed in the decision of the Oblast Executive Committee of 18 July without accounting for specific conditions in their towns and rayons. Out of the nine rayons in the city of Minsk, three rayons—Leninskiy, Partizanskiy, and Tsentralnyy—did not react in any way to the president's telegram. What can one call this? A paralysis of power? If so, what is the reason? Or is it reluctance and inability to recognize a new political reality? Is it nostalgia for the recent past when the role of state power and the functions of state control were lowered and therefore demands were low? [passage omitted] Now the issue is reestablishment of a systematic approach to state government. How does the president intend to build the system of state power? First, through clear division of authority of all its branches: legislative, representatives in localities, executive, and judicial.

The decisive role in that difficult process should be given to the executive power headed by the president, the same as the state. The power of the president granted by the constitution is not limited only to the activities in the sphere of the Cabinet of Ministers. [passage omitted] In my opinion the local government should be reformed soon. This will be implemented in several stages. The first stage is to be completed in 1994 or at the beginning of 1995. The aim of restructuring is creation of the necessary legislative basis and construction of an executive vertical structure. At the same time we will perfect provisions for the work of judicial authorities which, in particular, entails adoption of a new law on a judicial system of private property. In the second stage we will be solving the task of forming new representative bodies through elections of a new deputy corps.

Talking about the first stage I would like to stress once more that the effectiveness of the work of the state apparatus depends on specific work of leaders of all levels. It is necessary to restore the system of control over obligatory implementation of decisions of higher authorities for the subordinate bodies. Only during feudal times it was possible to exist without a centralized power system. Therefore, we intend to submit to the Supreme Soviet a proposal that the president should appoint heads of executive power in regions. Such a procedure for appointment and dismissal of leaders will make it possible to carry out an effective state policy locally as well as to eliminate incompetent and passive leaders at the oblast and rayon level. Leaders of normally functioning bodies of local power will no doubt be supported by the president and will continue their work. The main conditions are professionalism, high morality, and people's trust. As for the professionalism of some leaders, we can judge it already by results of their work. [passage omitted]

I would like to say the following: However hard you may try to push us, the president including, to full destruction of the existing bodies of power, you will not succeed. You may reproach me for having no team and you may

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owner(s).



say that everything at the bottom is interlinked and corrupt. I do not argue with that, but it is far from everything. You may reproach me for anything, but we do not intend to break the whole system or to break the system at all. You and I will reform that system together. Those who are ready to take part in those reforms are welcome to do so, but for God's sake do not stand in the way; do not sabotage the new power. We will stick to the letter of the constitution in the reform of our power structures and our society, and no one will be allowed to violate that constitution, which was only recently adopted by our Supreme Soviet. Many of you, sitting in this hall, voted for that constitution. [passage omitted]

In order to separate executive and representative power in localities, it is also necessary to separate the posts of the chairman of a soviet and heads of bodies of executive power. In our opinion, the chairman of a soviet can be elected democratically in a relevant region, as I have proposed in the parliament. Upon election, the chairman can deal with issues of work of the soviet—organization of deputies' work in permanent deputy commissions. At the same time he should have the right to suspend decisions of the bodies of local executive power and to appeal to higher bodies with a proposal to block a decision he has suspended. [passage omitted]

The second package of issues related to reforming the system of executive power will be connected with division of responsibilities between representatives and executive bodies and creation of their optimum structure. Thus, part of the issues that are in the competence of local soviets will be delegated to bodies of state government which belong to the single verticle structure of executive power. Soviets as representative bodies must become more compact. In towns that have rayon divisions, just one town soviet will be enough. [passage omitted]

However, if the current composition of the Supreme Soviet refuses to make a relevant decision then, in compliance with the constitution adopted by that composition, the president will have to look for other forms of a vertical structure which we see as totally realistic and which would not contradict the constitution. However, it will be very expensive. [passage omitted]

Heads of enterprises with considerable experience and who were instrumental in the prosperity of their enterprise have now lost their enthusiasm. Their production goes down, but various commercial intermediary firms are growing like mushrooms. They are often headed by close relatives of the heads of bodies of power and enterprises. And that means another link and another price spiral. [passage omitted] Would it cost much to put it in order? This is the position on which the president's edict on redrawing of contracts with heads of state enterprises is based. First, the edict sets the goal of increasing responsibility of heads of enterprise for implementation of measures for stabilization of the enterprise, organization of output of the industrial production

needed by the republic, consumer goods, and creation of competitive productions oriented toward the international market. The work by the ministries on redrawing of contracts with heads of enterprises should be carried out well and within extremely compact time limits, without haste and taking into account the opinion of heads of local executive committees regarding candidacies for replacing heads of enterprises as well as for the production and financial situation at the enterprise. [passage omitted] We had to take severe measures regarding heads of enterprises in relation to stoppage of gas supplies.

But the most interesting point is that sometimes they did not pay even when they had money. Even when they did not have rubles they had hard currency. They think that neither the president nor Bagdankevich will be able to get it. We will! An edict is almost ready, and we will follow every cleared account and current account of each enterprise no matter where that account is kept. If an enterprise has no rubles but has hard currency we will forcibly transfer that currency into the Belarusian ruble and will pay that enterprise's debt for energy. Please do understand that this severe and unpopular measure is extreme but necessary before the upcoming winter season. [passage omitted]

Dear comrades, as a president I am worried that in the republic's and in foreign mass media Lukashenka is depicted as totally rejecting the very idea of privatization. This significantly harms our economy, not to mention political losses. Potential foreign investors turn away, and our economic leaders and the population find themselves in an uncertain position. In that connection I state that the president and the government do not betray the policy of denationalization and privatization, further perfection of the mechanism of change of ownership, and increasing effectiveness in running enterprises which are staying in the state sector.

Decisiveness, caution, and reflection are the main principles in the development of the private sector of small and medium business and first and foremost in the area of material production and services. The aim is to compensate for the reduced production at enterprises that are changing their output or being closed, to create new jobs and not allow mass unemployment. We are not against flotation and the sale of property through open auctions. We are not against leasing and the free transfer of private property to the population. But we cannot allow the introduction of huge amounts of money into financial circulation and the availability of real estate which was created by the labor of many generations. We cannot allow privatization to acquire a sweeping nature and to be conducted at reduced prices. The price should be realistic. It must not put off the new owner, but it must not be a giveaway.

The formation of the nonstate sector of the economy is a very (?difficult) topic for the Belarus mentality, which had been formed by decades of dominance of ubiquitous

state bosses. We cannot fail to take this into account. We do not have the right to allow privatization to have negative consequences. Therefore, the process of privatization will be strictly limited and will proceed openly under close control of the state, the president, the government, and all those present here who enact power in Belarus today.

I know full well that it is very difficult at a privatized enterprise to increase volume of output of goods and services immediately. At the same time, the increase in work efficiency must be the main condition of privatization. There will be no privatization just for privatization's sake. We are building an open national economy. It must be understood that the process of reforms without attracting foreign capital may acquire a prolonged and unpromising nature. Both the president and the Cabinet of Ministers are working on this. We also feel the constant support here also of Supreme Soviet Chairman Mechyslaw Hryb, the Supreme Soviet, and especially National Bank Chairman Stanislaw Antonavich Bagdankevich. We see prospects for working with the IMF, the World Bank, and the EBRD. Quite good bilateral relations are also being developed between Belarus and countries near and far abroad. We are looking for new ways. For example, we are working with the Russians on concepts of setting up financial and industrial groups in the oil, gas, and chemicals industries.

However, imperfect legislation and the absence of the appropriate guarantees for protection of the property of the foreign partner and the profits earned by him create mass problems. We must solve them rapidly and eliminate these shortcomings, form a civilized legal basis, and solve the key question of private ownership of land. Both for the president and the government this is a topic of permanent analysis and all-round study. So far this is the result: We will lease land on a long-term basis. We will operate on the basis of those moderate, normal [word indistinct] laws on land which were passed by the deputies in this hall. Moreover, you know that I invited Uladzimir Gilyaravich Garkun, head of the commission who, together with the leadership of the Supreme Soviet, carried out land policy, into the government and he occupies one of the key posts. This shows that we will always proceed moderately in the reform of collective and state farms, the whole system in general, including land reforms.

Apart from that, if the estimate of experts and independent studies confirm the high competitiveness of goods offered by foreign firms when setting up enterprises, if through this it proves possible to achieve a breakthrough on the world market, we will permit the sale of land to the foreign investor for such enterprises. The construction and granting of plots of land will be exclusively under the direct control of the president. This is, if you like, a program we are preparing today, and we are ready to develop it according to proposals from the foreign investor. The people should not think that we are

starting to sell the most precious thing we have to the damage of the population. This is a very (?sensitive) and serious question which is gaining serious political resonance.

Another question which we must answer: Do we have or do we not have a national currency unit? We have almost failed to recognize the long-suffering hare [Belarus ruble] as a currency. But, proceeding from today's realities and the quickly changing situation, whether we like it or not, including the leadership of the Republic of Belarus and those sitting in this hall, for the stabilization of finance and credit system we have to recognize the payment note of the National Bank of Belarus as the only legal tender on the territory of our state. This absolutely does not exclude the continuation of negotiations with Russia on concluding a payment union. But for the stabilization of the monetary system it is not enough to declare our unit of money to be the official form of tender. It is essential resolutely to limit emission of money and provision of favorable credits. To date it is agriculture which has been mainly enjoying credits. [passage indistinct]

[passage omitted] We will put hard questions about the state of the consumer market to both the Ministry of Trade and the nonstate sector. In accordance with election promises, we will place private trade on an equal (tax) footing with the state sector. But we will also make equal demands on them. [passage omitted]

We are on the threshold of parliamentary elections. [passage omitted including indistinct portion] The opposition is grouping, and those who consider themselves leftists are grouping—I do not know what they have of the left—and they all say the same: We will soon be back. You will not be back, you who think like that! Once again I stress, the people has had its say, and let us not waste time, let us put into practice what the people have said. [passage omitted]

Esteemed comrade.! During the election campaign the Belarus mass media earnestly strove to give Alyaksandr Lukashenka the image of a destroyer politician. I think that many of you present in this hall at one time fell for this propaganda. I should like to put you right. We came to power not in order to destroy, but to build, to build our common home and to provide normal living conditions to all those residing on this plot of earth, whose name is Belarus. The bearers of state power are the builders of the state. You representatives of local government should become the foundation of Belarus statehood. I should like all of us to recognize this. [passage omitted] Thank you for listening.

#### **Lukashenka Reassures Private Businessmen of Support**

WS1909125794 Minsk BELAPAN in English 1200  
GMT 19 Sep 94

[Text] The strategy of economic reforms in the country was the subject of the Fourth Assembly of Business

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owner(s).

Circles of Belarus, which was held last Saturday in Minsk. The assembly was attended by President of Belarus Alyaksandr Lukashenka, MP's [members of parliament], representatives of the Cabinet of Ministers, Chairman of the National Bank's management board Stanislav Bahdankevich, heads of regional and city executive committees, representatives of international financial organizations.

Speaking at the assembly the President confirmed his adherence to the policy of market-oriented reforms, stabilization of the national financial system, development of the non-state sector of economy. According to him, the government will ensure support to the private entrepreneurs that are engaged in production. As for the private business activities in the sphere of trade, the president promised to introduce proper order there. Alyaksandr Lukashenka's words "Long live business undertakings in the country" were met with loud and prolonged applause from the audience. The president urged the business circles of the republic to join in the work on the government anticrisis program, as well as to participate actively in solving the economic and social problems the country faces.

#### **Hryb To Urge Deputies To Give Up Mandates Early**

*LD1909181994 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1451 GMT 19 Sep 94*

[From the "Presidential Bulletin" feature, compiled by Nikolay Zherebtsov and Andrey Petrovskiy and edited by Vladimir Shishlin]

[Text] Speaker Mechyslaw Hryb proclaimed his intention to urge parliament members to give up their mandates before they expire. This is stated in his article designed to be printed in Interfax's Presidential Bulletin.

In his article Hryb concedes that unfortunately they have no consummate model for economic reforms. They have no package of coordinated laws that would regulate economic activity either. Their taxation policy undermines creative initiative and enterprise, instead of stimulating them. In his article Hryb calls for creating a durable system of government that would comprise the best features of domestic and world experience.

Considering that almost 70% of Belarussian products is marketed in Russia, Minsk must build its relations with Russia on a mutually beneficial basis and on condition that Belarus's economic and political sovereignty remains intact, Hryb wrote.

According to him, Belarus must devise a system of special relations with France, Britain, Italy, Austria and the Scandinavian countries. He believes that the East European nations—Bulgaria, Hungary, Czechia, Slovakia, Slovenia and others—present particular interest to his country. They are close to Belarus in terms of their economic and social development. "We are also interested in establishing qualitatively new contacts with

Asian and African nations, with Latin America and with the oil and gas extracting countries of the Middle East," he said.

As Hryb writes, the concept of diplomatic activity as a major law of the state could be adopted by Belarus's parliament at its September session. We should work out our own understanding of neutrality in regard to our country, basing on the current geopolitical situation, and determine the ways to achieve a neutral status. We must discuss once again our approaches to the treaty on collective security, and consider the possibility of its ratification and the possible amendments to it, Hryb declared.

According to him, Belarussian diplomacy must become more like an economic diplomacy. In this connection measures must be taken to retain positions held by Belarussian goods in the markets of other countries, first of all the CIS states, search for new markets and increase the exports of Belarussian commodities.

#### **Military Cooperation Discussed With NATO Officials**

*WS1909123694 Minsk BELAPAN in English 1200 GMT 19 Sep 94*

[Text] A delegation of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, headed by Commander in Chief of the NATO United Armed Forces General John Waters have completed their visit to Minsk within the framework of the program "NATO-Belarus-94". The delegation had for an object to establish contacts with the Belarussian leaders, and to study the possibility of Belarus' joining the program "Partnership for Peace".

In the course of the visit John Waters met State Secretary at the Security Council of Belarus Viktor Sheyman, First Deputy Minister of Defense Lieutenant-General Leanid Maltsev. They discussed the problems of expansion of military and political cooperation in Europe in the field of defense conversion, response to extraordinary situations.

On behalf of the NATO, General Waters declared that the North Atlantic Treaty Organization did not consider itself to be threatened from the republics of the former Soviet Union. "Together with other states we want to make peace-making and humanitarian operations only, and urge our new partners for this", he said.

#### **Draft Edict on Combating Crime 'Police-State' Act**

*WS2009104394 Minsk SVABODA in Belarusian 13-19 Sep 94 p 1*

[Report by Ivan Sidar: "Instead of the Law—'Good Causes'"]

[Text] [Belarusian President] Alyaksandr Lukashenka has on his table a draft edict "On extraordinary measures

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owner(s).



for protecting social order and combating crime," which he intends to sign in the near future.

SVABODA editors have unofficially received this draft, which can justly be termed as a police-state document. We will quote from it in the original language [Russian]:

*"Proceeding from the need to adopt immediate radical measures to prevent grave crimes, to allow, by way of exception, Interior Ministry bodies and the Belarusian KGB to make use, with approval from a prosecutor, of preventive custody for up to 30 days, of people, with regard to whom there is sufficient information concerning their complicity in the preparation or committing of grave crimes.*

"To authorize:

"militia and the KGB, in the presence of good causes, with the right to inspect buildings and facilities of enterprises and organizations regardless of the forms of ownership, studying the documents concerning their activities, and examining citizens and means of transport;

"operational workers of law enforcement agencies with the right to hand over, on the basis of written orders approved by leaders of operational offices, financial rewards ('bribes'), directly or indirectly through other individuals, to officials, with regard to whom there is reliable information about their criminal activities.

"To entrust the heads and inspectors of militia stations with the right to examine records of administrative violations and impose administrative penalties, as well as impart the status of preliminary investigation agency to militia stations." [passage published in Russian]

If the president signs this edict in its current wording, Belarusian citizens will have to forgo some constitutional rights. Every one of us will again be at the mercy of famous "bodies" which will be guided not by the law, but by their "good causes."

#### Leader of Liberal Democratic Party on Goals

WS1909102494 Minsk DOBRY VECHAR in Russian 8 Sep 94 p 2

[Interview with Vasil Fyadotavich Kryvenka, leader of the Liberal Democratic Party of Belarus, by Tatstsyana Lazowskaya; place and date not given: Belarusian Party Takes Care of Russian State"]

[Text] *The Liberal Democratic Party of Belarus [LDPB] was registered in our country this year. What ideas does the party advocate? How different is it from Zhirinovskiy's party? These questions and many others are of interest to DOBRY VECHAR readers. We present an interview with LDPB leader V.F. Kryvenka.*

[Lazowskaya] Vasil Fyadotavich, can you say a few words about your party goals and tasks?

[Kryvenka] We advocate the multiparty and multieconomic system, freedom within the framework of hard and fast law, the restoration of a great Russian state, not according to the Lenin principle, which is founded on the right of nations to self-determination, but according to a territorial principle based on provincial [gubernskoye] division.

[Lazowskaya] Do I hear well?

[Kryvenka] Yes. I will repeat—of a great Russian state. The creation of the Soviet Union was a mistake. All the more—the creation of the CIS. These states are illegal and have no right to exist.

[Lazowskaya] In the event of the LDPB coming to power, is sovereign Belarus to expect the fate of the Northwestern Region [name for Belarus in the body of tsarist Russia]? This already occurred in history....

[Kryvenka] Not one of the former USSR republics will be dragged into a newly created structure by force. The main issue will be the principle of voluntariness.

[Lazowskaya] Do the activities of your party not contradict the Belarusian Constitution and the constitutionally affirmed sovereignty and statehood of Belarus?

[Kryvenka] Sovereignty is a false slogan, a trump card in the hands of scoundrels, for whom nationalism is the last place of refuge on the whole earth. All these constitutional formations have no right to exist at all. If a state has been created illegitimately, everything else in such a state is illegitimate, too.

Furthermore, we have not violated the law at all. All our actions are in line with the artificially created legislation in force.

[Lazowskaya] The final goal of the LDPB is, of course, power?

[Kryvenka] We will come to power without fail. We will do this, I emphasize, through honest, parliamentary means. According to our knowledge, legislative elections are approaching. The LDPB, which has its local structures in Belarus, in my opinion, will show itself well during the election campaign. If people choose us, then their children would at last live in a law-governed state.

Of course, I cannot promise that there will be immediate prosperity. We need to prepare for coming to power, to improve the economy, policies. This cannot be achieved in a day. For instance, some political parties in other countries stay in opposition for a year, or even twenty or thirty years. However, having come to power, they are immediately able to fill all state posts with professional people. This is very instructive, when compared to our reality. I hold nothing against our esteemed president, but he is making no headway: he has no legislative basis, no team. As a result, we have an increase in prices.

[Lazowskaya] The LDPB is a member of the Popular Movement of Belarus [NRB]. What do you have in common?

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owner(s).

[Kryvenka] Our basic goals and tasks coincide—I mean the unification, the reestablishing of a single state. Yet there are disagreements even on these questions. The LDPB, as I have already noted, advocates a great Russian state, while the parties constituting the NRB—advocate the Soviet Union. The only party on the former USSR territory, with which we have no disagreements, is the Liberal Democratic Party of Russia. This is obviously due to the fact that this party was created on the basis or fragments of liberal democratic parties from Brest to the Kuriles, which were left after the collapse of the Soviet Union. The Belarusian regional committee, by the way, transformed itself into an independent party with great difficulty. We hope, however, that somewhere in the future we will again get the status of a regional committee, but this time as the body of a great Russian state.

[Lazowskaya] Vasil Fyadotavich, there is the word "democratic" in your party's name. However, this attribute is practically present in the names of all parties registered on the territory of Belarus....

[Kryvenka] In my opinion, a party name is not a basic thing. Everything depends on how a party behaves, what goals it is pursuing. The LDPB endorses liberal values, placing human rights and freedoms above those of the state and giving everyone the possibility to fulfill their life plans.

[Lazowskaya] We already have the United Democratic Party of Belarus in our country, which has enunciated liberal ideas before you.

[Kryvenka] I do not know of such a party!

*For your information:*

*The United Democratic Party of Belarus [ADPB] was officially registered on 19 March 1991. Its goals are the creation of a civic society and a law-governed state, the priority of values common to all mankind, and pluralism in all spheres of social development. The ADPB is a member of the "Spring-94" coalition; at the presidential elections, the party supported the candidacy of Stanislaw Shushkevich.*

[Lazowskaya] The LDPB is being called a party of fascists, and you—a little fuhrer. Are you not offended hearing such things?

[Kryvenka] Our party has given no grounds for such statements. We are against nationalism and Nazism, which are the first step toward fascism. We are in favor of a situation, when a state revived by us, to cite the poet's words [Pushkin], will be "lived in both by Tungus and steppes' friend Kalmyk," when every nation will have equal rights and profess its religion, and no culture domineers over the others.

By the way, on fascism. The LDPB will appeal to the president to ban all parties advocating nationalism.

### Nationalist 'Right Revenge' Leader on Goals

WS1909142294 Minsk DOBRY VECHAR in  
Belarusian 8 Sep 94 p 2

[Interview with Slavimir Adamovich, leader of the Belarusian Nationalist Organization "Right Revenge," by Tatstsyana Lazowskaya; place and date not given: "For Independence by Illegal Means"]

[Text] *The Belarusian Nationalist Organization "Right Revenge" [BNAPR] claimed its existence two months ago. It is, one may say, an illegal, unregistered organization. Nevertheless, one cannot deny the appearance of this organization—the phenomenon exists, we must inform about it and study it. We give the floor to Slavimir Adamovich, BNAPR ideological inspirer.*

[Adamovich] We have only one goal—to show that there are people among Belarusians, who are capable of defending real state independence.

Many political forces express their joy that they "overthrew" Kebich at last. From their point of view, it is the most essential issue today. We are of a different opinion. Kebich was replaced by a younger man, but he is from the same stock of "former people." Along with other social and economic problems, the threat to Belarusian independence still remains. Therefore, it is no wonder that such circumstances have pushed forward the people protecting national honor and dignity.

The Belarusian Popular Front cannot be regarded as a radical organization. Its goal is to come to power within the framework of the present state by parliamentary means. However, as of today, the question is whether the state will survive in general.

[Lazowskaya] Inferring from your words, the "Right Revenge" refutes the parliamentary way?

[Adamovich] Absolutely so.

[Lazowskaya] In this case, there is a threat that your organization may not be registered officially.

[Adamovich] We reject the current government because it is not Belarusian in its essence. We are not going to register our organization—we do not need this.

[Lazowskaya] The "Right Revenge" sees its predecessors in Belarusian associations (military units, terrorist groups, illegal parties) which operated at the beginning of the 20th century. Have you adopted their methods of struggle, too?

[Adamovich] We simply want to recall that such organizations existed on the Belarusian ethnic territory.

[Lazowskaya] I think that your—theoretical for the time being—propositions are not what the authorities like. You may be made accountable.

[Adamovich] This could be a good precedent advertising our organization. I think, however, that the authorities

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owner(s).

will not take such a step. Instead, they will suppress and block information in the mass media.

[Lazowskaya] One of the BNAPR principles speaks about clean hands. An interesting principle.

[Adamovich] I am concerned with literature [Adamovich is a poet] and, so to say, I introduce an aesthetic element to any document. There may be diverse interpretations here—as you like it.

[Lazowskaya] Belarus is inhabited also by Jews, Poles, and Russians. However, the "Right Revenge" supports only Belarusian business, the Belarusian family, the Belarusian school, and Belarusian order. Why?

[Adamovich] It has been the custom from time immemorial that Belarusians have to ask foreigners for permission to live in their Belarusian house. There are many ready examples. We have recently been to Vitebsk Oblast. People in the neighborhood of Hadutsishki [railway station being the subject of a border dispute between Lithuania and Belarus] are extremely dissatisfied with the situation around the railway station. They affirm that this is Belarusian ancestral land. However, the opinion of local inhabitants is not taken into account by anyone.

In connection with this, we have a big grudge against our intelligentsia for not expressing its stance on this issue. The same can be said about the so-called 50th anniversary of liberation from the German fascist invaders. What liberation? The fascist occupation was replaced by the Soviet one.

[Lazowskaya] The "Right Revenge" announced its existence during the presidential election campaign. Was it accidental or not?

[Adamovich] When Shushkevich was ruling the country, we hoped that the situation in Belarus would improve. However, following the presidential elections, our hopes have collapsed.

[Lazowskaya] What will your actions be in the event of a full surrender of Belarusian sovereignty?

[Adamovich] We will operate according to our emergency rules.

[Lazowskaya] And this means?...

[Adamovich] We will pass from words to deeds.

[Lazowskaya] The last question. In your opinion, who issued the leaflet with threats to Ms. Masherava [NOVAYA NARODNAYA GAZETA editor in chief]?

[Adamovich] I have already given my explanations concerning this case. The "Right Revenge" has nothing in common with this provocation.

*Author's note.*

*The Liberal Democratic Party of Belarus [LDPB] and the BNAPR are quite opposite groupings. The final goal of the*

*former is "to reestablish a great Russian state from the Bug River to the Kuriles." The latter advocates the sovereignty and independence of Belarus. In spite of this, there are, in my opinion, parallels between them. The LDPB actually pursues the illegal goal of liquidating the Belarusian statehood. The "Right Revenge," on the other hand, intends to fight for a real, not declarative, sovereignty by illegal means. Notwithstanding these facts, the LDPB has been officially registered, while the BNAPR has not.*

#### Deputy Prime Minister Views Trade Policy

WS2009100694 Minsk Radio Minsk Network in Belarusian 1600 GMT 19 Sep 94

[Text] Belarusian Deputy Prime Minister Mikhail Myasnikov has stated that the primary goal of the government is to create conditions favorable for trade with foreign countries. The main problem currently facing the Belarusian economy is not receiving credits but selling goods, he stated in an interview with Russian journalists. Belarus is losing its traditional markets in Russia, Ukraine, and the Baltic states. In its relations with Russia, in the opinion of Myasnikov, the Republic must create a free trade zone and abolish customs barriers.

#### Talks Set To Settle Railway Station Dispute

WS2009100894 Minsk BELAPAN in English 1600 GMT 19 Sep 94

[Text] According to Henadz Pankow, deputy chief of the Board of the Belarusian Railways, the process of transferring the railway stations and sections that are situated on the territory of the one country but were under the authority of the other country's railway board is near completion. The ministries of communications and railways of the two countries have already exchanged the corresponding documents. The managers who were directly engaged in the exploitation of the railway sections and stations are exchanging documents now. On completion of this process Belarus' railway board will receive under its authority the stations of Parechye and Lyntupy and about 60 km of tracks. Lithuania will receive a railway section about 8 km long.

The process of exchange with railway stations and sections has not covered yet the station of Hadutsishki (Adutishkis) and 1.5 km of adjoining tracks. As is generally known, the problem of Hadutsishki is discussed within the framework of the Belarusian-Lithuanian talks on delimitation and demarcation of the frontier, that are still in progress. During the last round of the talks, which was held in Vilnius on September 16, the sides exchanged proposals on the problem of Hadutsishki. As Belarusian deputy foreign minister Stanislaw Ahurtsow informed a BELAPAN correspondent, having studied the proposals the sides will meet for the next round which will take place in the nearest future.

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owner(s).



**Lithuania Protests Airspace Violations***WS2009101194 Minsk BELAPAN in English 1600  
GMT 19 Sep 94*

[Text] On September 19, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Belarus to Lithuania Yawhen Vaytovich was given a note of protest against numerous illegal crossings of the Lithuanian air space by Belarus' aircraft. As Rigimantas Yablonskas, representative of the department for the CIS at Lithuania's foreign office, informed a BELAPAN correspondent, on September 15, from 1415 to 1939, Belarus' fighter aircraft crossed illegally the Belarusian-Lithuanian frontier 31 times near the railway station of Hadutsishki. According to him, such illegal crossings had been fixed earlier as well, both from the Russian and the Belarusian sides, but so numerous crossings for such a short period of time were to be observed for the first time.

According to Rimantas Shidlauskas, secretary at the Lithuanian foreign office, that was the fourth in succession note of protest in view of the Belarusian Armed Forces' aircraft's illegal crossing of the frontier during the current year.

**Polish Parliamentarians Arrive for Meetings***WS2009101394 Minsk BELAPAN in English 1600  
GMT 19 Sep 94*

[Text] On September 19, a delegation of Poland's Sejm, headed by chief of the Sejm's Secretariat Maciej Traniecki arrived in Minsk. This day the delegation met representatives of the Secretariat of the Belarusian Supreme Soviet.

On September 20, the delegation is expected to meet chairman of the Belarusian parliament Myacheslaw Hryb, to have meetings at the parliamentary permanent committees for state construction, foreign affairs, and foreign economic relations to discuss the organizational matters of inner-parliament activities and development of interparliamentary contacts between Belarus and Poland.

Besides, the delegation will meet with the leaders of the Belarusian President's administration.

**Defense Minister Reportedly 'Unfit' for Service***WS2009101794 Minsk SVABODA in Belarusian 13-19  
Sep 94 p 1*

[Report by Mikola Hrynyavitski: "Not Everything Is Well With the Defense Minister"]

[Text] It is unbelievable, but true: General Colonel Anatol Kastenka, who appears to be a healthy man, has been presented with a "white chit."

It would have been tactless to report about this if it were not for that fact that Mr. Kastenka had been appointed defense minister. He is, however, at the head of almost

100,000 Belarusian troops, therefore the problem of the defense minister's health is no longer his own private affair.

We are not going to name all of his 13 diseases, which appear on his certificate of health. In its concluding paragraph, this document states in black and white: "He is not fit for military service in peace time, second class fit during times of war." passage in quotation marks published in Russian] Such was the verdict passed on Gen Kastenka by a military medical board on 24 December 1992. On this basis, he was transferred to the reserve four days later and engaged in a rather peaceful occupation—he was head of the department of military cooperation at the Minsk CIS headquarters. The 54-year-old general, however, was longing for military service and he, having forgotten all about his 13 afflictions, accepted the president's offer and took command of the army. A brave general! Still, I feel a little bit ashamed of my country, the defense of which is entrusted to a minister who is "unfit for military service."

In conclusion, one more piece of information worth noting: Gen Kastenka commands our troops without having sworn allegiance to Belarus.

**ZVYAZDA To Become Uncensored Newspaper***WS2009102794 Minsk SVABODA in Belarusian 13-19  
Sep 94 p 2*

[Report by S.K.: "The President Proposed His Money and Heart"]

[Text] The newspaper ZVYAZDA is preparing to be wed to the Belarusian president.

Last week, the newspaper editorial office was visited by Alyaksandr Fyaduta, head of the Presidential Administration press service, who asked the journalists to decide for themselves whether they want ZVYAZDA to be a presidential publication. The editorial staff virtually without hesitation agreed to go under "father's" wing.

The point is that ZVYAZDA is only able to cover 20-25 percent of its expenses. The newspaper's prospects are very uncertain without state subsidies. It is interesting that the newspapermen were facing a threat of not being paid their August salaries; there was also a rumor that the paper's bank account would be frozen. It was not. The following day (after payday), Mr. Fyaduta came and proposed the president's money and heart. Fyaduta promised that ZVYAZDA will not face financial problems: All expenses will be covered by the presidential administration. In addition, the number of newspaper columns will be increased to 8 or 10, while no censorship will be introduced, that is, the newspaper will be free to criticize the president.

According to information we have obtained, SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA also aspired to the role of a presidential newspaper. This scenario has been examined by the presidential administration, but failed

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owner(s).

to secure its approval. Surely, the president cannot yet forget rather offensive epithets (such as "scarecrow") proffered to him by Kebich's subservient newspaper.

Thus, we are becoming an even more unique country, where the president even has his own newspaper.

**By the way....**

Alyaksandr Lukashenka has long felt compassion for publishing. In 1990, he published his own book *Gorodets Lessons* (literary assistance from R. Tkachuk, 80 pages, circulation 4,700, price 20 kopeks). Look for it in bookstores—if you can find it in any of them. A week ago, your correspondent bought this work by Alyaksandr Ryhoravich [Lukashenka] in a countryside shop in Mogilev Oblast. True, the book is now being sold at a higher price—50 kopeks.

**'Disfavored' Presidential Aide May Have To Resign**

LD1909180894 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1451  
GMT 19 Sep 94

[From the "Presidential Bulletin" feature No. 181 (671) for 19 September 1994; compiled by Nikolay Zhrebtsov, Andrey Petrovskiy and edited by Vladimir Shishlin]

[Text] The chief of the department for the affairs of territories in the presidential office, Viktor Tereschenko, believes that he may have to resign in the near future. IF Note: At one time Tereschenko intended to run for the presidency. However, having failed to collect the 100,000 signatures required for being officially registered as a presidential candidate, he proclaimed his support for Lukashenka and became his canvasser.

As Tereschenko told Interfax, the reason for his possible resignation is the disgrace he has fallen into he does not know why. According to Tereschenko, he wrote a memorandum, requesting the President to explain why he had changed his attitude to his former canvasser.

However he received no answer to his letter, and the head of the President's office, Leonid Sinitsyn, told him that he should start thinking about another job.

Tereschenko believes that the disfavored members of the Lukashenko team also include Dmitriy Bulakhov—the chief ideologist of the first Belarusian President's election campaign (the head of the parliamentary commission for legislation, Bulakhov led the pressure group for nominating Lukashenka as a presidential candidate).

"Two months passed since Lukashenka's inauguration, but the decree to appoint Bulakhov as Secretary of State in the Presidential Council has not been issued yet," Tereschenko pointed out. "I fear that Tereschenko and Bulakhov have fallen into disgrace as a result of intrigues weaved by Lukashenka's new favorites," said Tereschenko. He declined to mention concrete names.

Last Friday, he said, a search was conducted in the home of his closest aide, city council deputy Galina Averkina. It was carried out without a warrant from the prosecutor and in her absence, which is a gross violation of the existing legislation. "An official representative of the presidential office took part in the search," Tereschenko said.

**Oil Refining Plant To Merge With Russian Company**

WS1909125894 Minsk BELAPAN in English 1200  
GMT 19 Sep 94

[Text] As a BELAPAN correspondent was informed at the concern "Belnaftaprodukt," it is planned to transform the Navapolatsk production amalgamation "Naf-tan"—the largest oil-refining plant in the country—into an joint-stock Russian-Belarusian company for the extraction, refining, and sale of oil and oil products.

The first joint Russian-Belarusian company of such a model—"Slavneft"—was organized and functions effectively on the basis of the Mazyr oil-refining plant and Russia's joint stock companies "Megionneftegaz" and "Megionneftegasrazvedka." Within the framework of "Slavneft" the Mazyr plant will be supplied with 6 million tons a year. In the nearest future the company is expected to be enlarged with several Belarusian regional enterprises specializing in oil product supply, such as production amalgamations "Brestabnaftaprodukt" and "Homielabnaftaprodukty".

**Committee Reports on Grain Crops, State Procurement**

WS2009100794 Minsk Radio Minsk Network in  
Belarusian 1600 GMT 19 Sep 94

[Text] According to data from the State Committee for Statistics and Analysis, the grain harvest has been practically completed in the Republic. To date, 6.18 million tonnes of grain have already been harvested, representing a drop of 1.4 million tonnes from last year. The majority of farms have experienced lower yields of 13-16 quintals per hectare. Moreover, the grain harvest has been lower in all regions. According to specialists' forecasts, this year's grain harvest in Belarus will total 6.3 million tonnes, compared with last year's figure of 6.58 million. Specialists are also predicting that it will be necessary to purchase 1.5 million tonnes of grain for foodstuffs alone. State procurement will amount to 2.2 million tonnes. We have received these reports from the BELAPAN agency.

**Moldova**

**Chisinau Seeks Understanding in Council of Europe**

LD1909104494 Moscow INTERFAX in English 0934  
GMT 19 Sep 94

[Text] On Monday the Secretary General of the Council of Europe Daniel Tarschys is to make a one day visit to

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owner(s).

Kishinev [Chisinau], Moldova, where he is expected to meet President Mircea Snegur, the speaker of parliament, the prime minister, representatives of parliamentary groups, the chairman of the Supreme Court and other officials.

The head of the foreign policy committee of the Moldovan parliament Dmitriy Dyakov told Interfax that the visit is not compulsory for the procedure of admission to the Council of Europe but will play an important role in the process. He said Tarchis would be informed about the situation in Moldova and neighboring countries.

"There is still a lack of understanding of the matter at the Council of Europe. Sometimes our attitude to independence, borders, relations with Romania and other countries is misinterpreted," Dyakov said.

He said Moldova will work for the speedy withdrawal of the 14th Russian army from the country through the Council of Europe. He said that at a recent meeting at the council Moldova had said that the withdrawal should become a condition of Russia's admission to the Council.

On Tuesday the Tarschys is to leave for Kiev.

#### **EU To Assist Military-Industrial Complex Conversion**

*LD1809191994 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 1113 GMT 18 Sep 94*

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Valeriy Demidetskiy]

[Text] Kishinev [Chisinau], 16 Sep [date as received]—The European Union [EU] will lend enterprises of Moldova's military-industrial complex assistance to the value of 750,000 Ecu's [European currency unit] for conversion, George Efros, deputy minister of industry of Moldova [name and title as received], told journalists today. The EU program will be implemented at six of the republic's biggest defense enterprises—the Signal, Sigma, Topaz, Mezon, Mikron, and Reut production associations.

According to George Efros, there are 14 defense enterprises in Moldova. They used to manufacture complex devices, equipment, and parts for the navy, air defense, aviation, communications, and other branches of troops. These factories, which have a mighty technical and scientific potential, are slowly dying. "Therefore, Moldova is interested both in the implementation of the EU program and in conversion within the framework of the CIS," George Efros stressed.

#### **Russian Troop Withdrawal To Be Signed**

*LD1609172794 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1334 GMT 16 Sep 94*

[Text] An agreement on the withdrawal of Russian troops from Moldova may be signed before the end of the month, Moldovan President Mircea Snegur told

journalists in Chisinau Friday. The pull out of the Russian 14th Army's hardware will start immediately afterwards.

Snegur said that quadrilateral talks, involving Moldova, Russia, Romania and Ukraine, could be resumed to speed up the solution of the Transdnestrian problem.

#### **Talks on Status of Dniester Region Postponed**

*LD1909173894 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1437 GMT 19 Sep 94*

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Valeriy Demidetskiy]

[Text] Kishinev [Chisinau] September 19 TASS—Talks between experts from Moldavia [Moldova] and Tiraspol on the establishment of a legal status of the Dniester region scheduled on September 15 have been postponed until September 28, ITAR-TASS learned from the Russian Plenipotentiary Ambassador to Moldavia, Vladlen Vasev.

Vasev pointed out that the meeting has been postponed by mutual consent expressed by the sides. The Russian ambassador jointly with the head of the CSCE mission in Moldavia Richard Samuel are mediators in this negotiating process.

"The talks are not expected to be easy and quick," the Russian ambassador said. The positions taken by the sides are far from a compromise yet. During the first meeting the sides will outline their initial positions. Then, I hope, mutual rapprochement will begin. I believe that both sides should be pushed towards accord," the Russian ambassador said.

Richard Samuel declared that Moldovan experts had handed him over their proposals about the special status of the Dniester region. Samuel declined to comment on these documents which are being examined now. For his part, Vasev told ITAR-TASS that no such documents had been submitted to him by Tiraspol yet.

An agreement on the settlement of the conflict in the left-bank region of the Dniester River was reached at a meeting between leaders of Moldavia and self-proclaimed Dniester Republic on April 28, 1994. However, after the April meeting the sides began to interpret this agreement in a different way. Tiraspol leaders believe that the document envisages the recognition of the state and legal status of the Dniester region and call on Kishinev to create a confederative state.

However, Kishinev officials object to this. The Moldavian Parliament adopted a new Constitution, which declared that Moldavia was a single and indivisible state. As a result, experts representing the two sides had never met in the past few months to discuss suggested proposals.

#### **Academy Rejects Concept of 'Moldovan Language'**

*AU1609152494 Chisinau BASAPRESS in English 1945 GMT 15 Sep 94*

[Text] Chisinau BASAPRESS, 15/9/1994—The Presidium of the Moldovan Science Academy sent the



parliament an official answer regarding the term "Moldovan Language," which was today printed in the weekly LITERATURA SI ARTA. "The denomination 'Moldovan' is born by the oral speech used in Moldova of the both banks of the Rivers Prut and Dniester, which has its specific features that have not been included in the literary language created in the Dniester- Carpathian- Danubian space," says the answer. "On the basis of many linguistic varieties used by the Romanized population on this territory a cultural (literary) language—the Romanian language—was constituted. It was named such through the traditions established in the strong foundation of the written works thus serving the joint culture of the bearers of these varieties... There is a certain Moldovan dialect in Moldova which was accepted by a part of the population due to some local traditions. However, there is no such literary language as the Moldovan language. To legitimate the fact that there is a Moldovan language, different from literary Romanian, means to legitimate and evident scientific untruth," says the answer. Moldova's existence is not questioned by any country, including Romania. Hence, the exclusion of the term "Romanian language" cannot be politically motivated. "Our conviction is that Article 13 of the Constitution should be adjusted to the scientific truth and articulated as follows: 'The state (official) language in Moldova is Romanian,'" states the answer.

#### Cyrillic Script To Be Used in Dniester Schools

AU2009075694 Chisinau BASAPRESS in English 1900 GMT 16 Sep 94

[Text] Tighina (Bender), BASAPRESS, 16/9/1994—The parents of the pupils from Romania classes of the School No. 17 from Tighina (Bender) have been blocking the passage to this school for already ten days. They protest against the decision of the Tiraspol authorities that forbids children to study in the Latin script. Deputy chairman of the Tighina executive committee, Aleksandr Lobanov, told BASAPRESS that the local administration will apply to this litigation the decisions of the Tiraspol Ministry of Education. "The ministry's position stays the same, that is it will abide strictly by the law on languages of the Moldovan Dniester Republic. According to this law, the Moldovan language is taught in the Cyrillic script," said Lobanov, adding that mainly for this reason the demands of the protesters from the School No. 17 will not be fulfilled.

According to Ion Sofroni, Government spokesman, Romanian school No. 12 from Rabnita which remained without headquarters will begin to function on September 19. He stated to BASAPRESS that vice-premier Valeriu Cunev met with Tiraspol representatives in Rabnita. They reached an agreement on granting a special status to school No. 19 which is to be financed by Chisinau. Sofroni pointed out that education will be made in the Latin script but this depends on an additional decision to be made by the Tiraspol authorities. The Dniester leadership is influenced by the Tiraspol

state university rector who demands that no Latin script be used in Dniester, Sofroni said.

#### Dniester Dismisses Teachers for Using Latin Script

AU1609151994 Chisinau BASAPRESS in English 1945 GMT 15 Sep 94

[Text] Chisinau BASAPRESS, 15/9/1994—Yesterday, the meeting of the Education Ministry of the self-proclaimed Dniester republic decided to fire Vera Dvorean and Fedor Tkachenko from heads of the city public education departments from respectively Tiraspol and Tighina on the grounds of preserving teaching in Latin script in the Moldovan schools of these cities. For similar reasons, the ministry penalized Nicolai Mateias, Rabnita city public education department head. Previously, the Moldovan school principal in Rabnita was fired whereas the school remained without headquarters and teaching in Latin script was banned. Heads of the Dniester district and city public education departments, ministry officials as well as professor Vasilii Yakovlev, Tiraspol University rector, took part in this meeting. Lyubov Vedernikova, Dniester education minister, stated at the meeting that the schools teaching in Latin script will not receive budget allocations. However, at the end of the meeting Dvorean and Tkachenko stated that they will continue to perform their duties as they will obey the Dniester authorities.

#### Ammunition Depot in Dniester Seen at Risk

MK1709103094 Moscow SEGODNYA in Russian 17 Sep 94 p 3

[Report by Yuriy Selivanov from Tiraspol-Kolbasna under the "Dniester Region" rubric: "14th Army Will Not Abandon Kolbasna. Russian Contingent Looks After 400,000 Tonnes of Ammunition"]

[Text] The headquarters of the 14th Russian Army has said that no specific plans for withdrawing Russian troops from the Dniester Region in the next three years have so far been drawn up. Meanwhile, army specialists have serious grounds to question the feasibility of the timetable for troop withdrawal agreed between Moscow and Chisinau.

Your SEGODNYA correspondent was given a unique opportunity to see for himself that the arguments are justified. With the personal permission of Lieutenant General Aleksandr Lebed, commander of the 14th Army, your correspondent was allowed to enter a secret military facility which is in principle closed to representatives of the mass media. The issue is Europe's largest ammunition depot, located outside the village of Kolbasna in the northern Dniester Region, near the Ukrainian border.

By the most conservative estimates, this facility contains over 400,000 tonnes of ammunition for artillery systems and rocket launchers of all types and calibers. Before the

Soviet Union's breakup, Kolbasna was the central depot of the Odessa Military District, one of the largest districts in the Armed Forces of the former USSR. It is there that dozens of echelons with rockets and artillery shells belonging to the groups of Soviet forces being withdrawn from East Europe were moved. Currently, the depots have been taken over by the 14th Russian Army, but they continue to attract the keenest attention from the most diverse sides.

The Dniester Region's military, whose unit is literally just across the fence from the Russian military camp, are closely watching goings-on at the depot. The Tiraspol authorities consider the ammunition the property of the Dniester Region Moldovan Republic, which is provisionally—before the Russian troops are withdrawn—under Russian control. According to the depot's officers, the Moldovan side, too, is seriously concerned by the situation. In the first place, Chisinau fears that the piles of ammunition might actually find their way into the hands of the Dniester Region army. Moreover, the depot is stuffed with munitions the Moldovan Army needs itself, including rockets for the powerful "Uragan" multiple rocket launcher." Some time ago Moldova took over a regiment of "Uragans" deployed in Ungeny, but it has never resolved the problem of finding ammunition for them.

It is the artillery depots in Kolbasna that could become a stumbling block that might frustrate all plans for the speedy withdrawal of Russian troops from Moldova. First, the depot's through-put capacity is extremely low. According to its commander, only five railway cars can be loaded with ammunition in 24 hours if the requisite security measures are observed. The sole single-track railway leading to the depot leaves no hope of enhancing through-put capacity. If the loading proceeds at this pace, however, it will take at least five years fully to clear the depot sprawling over an area of 200 hectares.

Another problem is that a significant share of the rockets and artillery shells stockpiled at the depot (around 30 percent) simply may not be transported because they have been stored here for too long. For instance, there are piles of mines at the depot manufactured in 1938-1940. This problem has only one solution—to detonate on the spot those munitions that are not subject to transportation. This matter, however, has caused a deadlock. The Dniester Region authorities categorically oppose mass elimination of ammunition on their territory. In addition, the depot completely lacks any capacity to neutralize explosive ordnance whatsoever (nor should there be any, according to safety standards). Although the agreed deadline for withdrawing troops from Moldova has already passed, the depot's command has not received any instructions on what is to be done next.

The railway and approaching tracks, along which the last echelon departed back in summer 1991, offer a gloomy picture of complete desolation. The depot where millions of deadly munitions are stockpiled is being guarded by two dozen grannies from a non-army security service, who at

best are capable of sending an alarm in case of intrusion. Meanwhile, strangers who do not look like local residents but are interested in the possibility of establishing contacts with depot personnel have been sighted near Kolbasna increasingly often. It cannot be ruled out that some of these contacts might in the end yield some results. For each of the dozens of storage facilities has ammunition whose market value amounts to hundreds of thousands and millions of dollars.

### Chisinau Legislators Visit Gagauz Region

*AU1609152094 Chisinau BASAPRESS in English 1945 GMT 15 Sep 94*

[Text] Chisinau BASAPRESS, 15/9/1994—A group of legislators left on September 13 for the Moldovan southern districts to meet with people from the localities mainly inhabited by Gagauzians on the eve of the autumn session at which the special status of the southern districts will be debated. Sources from the Comrat District Executive Committee told BASA that deputies Victor Cekan and Dumitru Uzun visited the largest locality of this district, the village of Congaz, to learn about the inhabitants' opinion on the draft of the special juridical status "Gagauz-Eri Gagauzia." Their intentions failed because the farmers wanted to know the answers to completely other questions, and namely how to improve the critical economic situation in Moldova. People requested that the economic relations with the former Soviet republics be reestablished. They also demanded that the living standards be raised and completely ignored the political aspect tackled by the deputies.

### World Bank Delegation Visits Chisinau

*LD1609172994 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1346 GMT 16 Sep 94*

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Valeriy Demidetskiy]

[Text] Kishinev [Chisinau] 16 September TASS—A World Bank delegation received by Moldavian President Mircea Snegur today insisted on the accelerated reform and liquidation of unprofitable enterprises and bankruptcy of five plants already this month. Enterprises which can be easily sold to the private sector are expected to be the first bankrupts.

The experts praised the inflation drop to 0.1 per cent in August as a positive result of the Moldavian financial-credit policy held on coordination with the International Monetary Fund. Consolidation of the national currency was accompanied by the 30.8 per cent reduction of the gross national product over the past eight months.

Production curtailment has deteriorated the republican living standards. An average monthly salary of 111.8 lei (some 28 U.S. dollars) in August amounted to 37 per cent of the minimum consumer basket. The salary debt was estimated at 95 million lei (about 24 million dollars). Bank representatives think that the government should not issue easy-term credits to enterprises, make them pay high taxes and use the situation to lessen the budget deficit.

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owner(s).

## Kazakhstan

### Nazarbayev Views Eurasian Union at Conference

LD1909183394 Moscow *ITAR-TASS in English* 1551  
GMT 19 Sep 94

[By KAZTAG-TASS correspondent Gennadiy Lunev]

[Text] Almaty September 19 TASS—Kazakhstan's President Nursultan Nazarbayev on Monday met participants of the conference on "Eurasian Space: Using Integration Potential" which is due to open on Tuesday.

It was stated at the talk that it was generally understood that the breakup of the USSR had destroyed all economic ties between its former republics. Politicians placed hopes on the newly-founded Commonwealth of Independent States, but this alliance failed to live up to the expectations.

The Kazakh leader's idea of setting up a Eurasian Union which might allow to reestablish the economic cooperation and to put an end to the economic crisis met with great interest.

The participants of the talk agreed that for the idea to work, a special fund and a standing working organ should be set up. That organ would control the implementation of decisions and fill the Eurasian Union with substance.

The Kazakh president dismissed apprehensions that the advent of the Eurasian Union might infringe a nation's sovereignty.

A member of the Russian State Duma, Konstantin Zatulin, expressed the view that Russia, Ukraine, Belarus, and Kazakhstan should be the first to form an alliance to blaze the trail for other nations.

The discussion will continue at the conference on September 20.

### Almaty Falls Short of Revenue Targets

LD1909183494 Moscow *INTERFAX in English* 1550  
GMT 19 Sep 94

[Text] Kazakh Finance Minister Yerkesbay Derbisov in a speech to the Budget and Finance Committee in Almaty on Monday said the revenue part of the country's amended budget had been fulfilled only by 28.1 percent by September 1.

He spoke of continued production slump, rising unemployment and the general impoverishment of the people.

Derbisov said that VAT, profit tax, excises and rents were collected by 75, 90, 54 and 24 percent respectively in the eight months to September.

The minister blamed the setback on production slump, 1939 plants cut output by 29 percent resulting in losses at 52 million tenges (\$1 fetches 47.2 tenges). 21 percent of

all enterprises have gone into the red, with estimated losses running at 6.6 million tenges.

Derbisov believes 20 percent of the unreceived revenues is the result of unpaid income tax following industrial stoppages and delayed wages. As a result, government spending on industrial needs and capital repair of plants has been ceased.

Overall government debt reached 3.562 billion tenges by September 1, more than 800 million of which was owed to the non-industrial sector. The situation is worsened further by the delay in receiving foreign credits. The \$53 million Almaty has so far received was used to help towards inter-industry settlements in February and March.

The minister said that more than 80 percent of the country's budget deficit of 20.6 billion tenges is to be covered at the cost of foreign borrowings.

The minister added that Kazakhstan will not be able to survive without aid from donor countries.

### Local, Foreign Firms Compete for Oil, Gas Contract

LD1909170594 Almaty *Kazakh Radio Network in Russian* 0600 GMT 17 Sep 94

[Text] The German Feba Oil and Vega Oil companies are granting 50 million German marks in free aid to develop the Kyzyl-Orda Region's infrastructure. Investment in the region's infrastructure is one of the conditions for their participation in the activities of Kazgermunay, the Kazakh-German joint oil venture.

The joint venture is now expanding its operations at the Nuralak deposit. The project is intended to take 30 years. Estimated oil reserves stand at 15 to 18 million tons at Akhshabulak alone. However, the reserves of two other strata as well as of two neighboring deposits have not yet been surveyed. The German side has committed itself to paying all expenses incurred in developing these. A tender has been announced for the work that needs to be done here. Kazakh and foreign firms are taking part in this tender.

Some 12,000 to 13,000 cubic meters of the gas extracted, which is almost half the annual amount needed by the city of Kyzyl-Orda, will be provided to the city every year.

### Deputies Pass Law on Investigatory Activities

LD1609135994 Almaty *KAZTAG in Russian* 1200  
GMT 16 Sep 94

[Text] [No dateline as received]—Yesterday's plenary session of parliament examined a number of draft bills and was held in a businesslike manner. Deputies continued examining a draft law "On Operational-Investigatory Activity" in its second reading. It was presented by State Councillor Kairbek Suleymenov and passed after paragraph by paragraph examination.



During their evening session deputies considered in the second reading a draft bill "On Transportation in the Republic of Kazakhstan". Transportation Minister Isingarín delivered a report and answered questions. Deputies began paragraph by paragraph examination of it.

#### **Committee Created To Investigate 1986 Riots**

*LD1909171794 Almaty KAZTAG in Russian 1200 GMT 16 Sep 94*

[Excerpts] [No dateline as received]—A resolution of the Supreme Soviet of the Republic of Kazakhstan on the composition of a committee for parliamentary investigation of the December 1986 events in Kazakhstan. The Supreme Soviet decrees to set up the committee for parliamentary investigation of 1986 December events in Kazakhstan in the following composition: Yuriy Kim, the chairman of the Committee for Statehood and the Regional Policy, as the chairman of this committee. [passage omitted]

[Signed] Kekilbayev, the chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Alma-Ata [Almaty], 14 July 1994. [date as received]

### **Kyrgyzstan**

#### **Akayev Expected To Sign Anticrisis Decrees Soon**

*LD1909182094 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1451 GMT 19 Sep 94*

[From the "Presidential Bulletin" feature: compiled by Nikolay Zharebtsov, Andrey Petrovskiy, edited by Vladimir Shishlin]

[Text] This week President Askar Akayev is expected to sign decrees to hold earlier parliamentary elections and a referendum on constitutional amendments, according to informed-sources in Bishkek.

Akayev is expected to schedule the referendum for October 22 or 29. The key amendments are related to the formation of a two-chamber parliament consisting of a permanently functioning 35-seat legislative assembly and a 70-member house of representatives meeting twice a year and proportionately representing all regions of the country.

Parliamentary elections are likely to be scheduled for December 28.

A new Central Electoral Commission is to be set up to hold elections and the referendum because the old one was formed under Soviet government. The new one should be based on the proportional representation of regions.

The old parliament actually dissolved itself at the beginning of September when the majority of deputies refused to attend the session declaring that the Supreme Soviet lost public confidence and engaged in political intrigues instead of law-making.

The press secretary of the president Imakadyr Rysaliev turned down the attempts of the media and analysts to interpret the developments in the country as a coup leading to the establishment of Akayev's dictatorship. He said one can speak of only a parliamentary crisis. The press secretary said the speaker Medetkan Sherimkulov lost control over the situation and had no influence on the majority of deputies. As a result the parliament stopped engaging in law-making.

Rysaliev also said that law enforcement bodies have evidence of the corruption of several deputies who tried to discredit representatives of the executive bodies in localities. IF Note: Earlier Akayev's aides stressed that the amendment of the constitution during the upcoming referendum should be aimed at considerably expanding presidential powers.

#### **Almaty, Bishkek Lift Currency Restrictions**

*LD1909183694 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1550 GMT 19 Sep 94*

[Text] Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan lifted all restrictions on transactions in soms and tenges, their national currencies, throughout the two countries as of September 17.

Emil Abdumanapov, deputy chairman of the National Bank of Kyrgyzstan, told Interfax that an agreement on this move had been signed by officials of the two national banks in the Kyrgyz town of Cholpon-Ata and had come into force immediately.

The agreement means that both currencies can now be used as legal tenders in inter-bank and trading transactions and investments in either country. The agreement applies to individuals and organizations of the two countries.

Abdumanapov said that the Kazakh government had restricted the access of Kyrgyz residents to the Kazakh currency and securities markets while the Kyrgyz government had made the domestic stock and currency markets accessible to Kazakh individuals and organizations.

He complained that Kyrgyz entrepreneurs who had gained profit in Kazakh tenges had not been allowed to purchase high quality products, in particular grain, for export to Kyrgyzstan. Now, he said, these restrictions have been lifted and non-residents of the two countries can freely purchase all goods.

Furthermore, Kyrgyz and Kazakh businessmen can now invest their profits in securities, deposit them in any commercial banks of either country and thus protect themselves from inflation (prices rose by 1.7 percent in Kyrgyzstan and by 13.3 percent in Kazakhstan in August).

The agreement calls for the setting up of a Kyrgyz-Kazakh commission to deal with the rate of exchange

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owner(s).

between the two currencies. The two countries have undertaken to open more exchange offices.

Abdumanapov believed that the agreement would make the som and tenge mutually liquid and help liberalize the domestic currency markets in the two countries.

#### **Prime Minister Honored by Akayev**

*LD1909124894 Bishkek Kyrgyz Radio First Program Network in Kyrgyz 2300 GMT 18 Sep 94*

[Text] President Askar Akayev signed a decree granting the honorary title of Great Contributor to the National Economy of the Kyrgyz Republic to Apas Dzhumagulov, prime minister of the Kyrgyz Republic, for his outstanding services to the republic's national economy.

#### **National Rebirth Party Continues To Support President**

*LD1909174194 Bishkek SLOVO KYRGYZSTANA in Russian 14 Sep 94 p 2*

[Text] Statement by the Asaba Party of National Rebirth.

The development of the sociopolitical and economic situation in the republic has inevitably led to a parliamentary crisis and the resignation of the government.

The current parliament must be given its due. It played the honorable role of passing historic legislative documents to strengthen the independence of the Kyrgyz Republic as a state. Recently, however, the sessions have turned into an arena for settling political and private scores and for certain deputies to satisfy their personal ambitions. Parliament has shown itself incapable of passing serious laws that will stand up to legal scrutiny. It has become the rule that the adoption of decrees is postponed from session to session. In other words, it has become clear that the current parliament no longer matches the spirit and demands of the times.

Today, as indeed earlier, we see an urgent need to create a full-time standing parliament whose main activity will be legislation rather than political intrigue and infighting. The government crisis has not appeared out of the blue. It is a consequence of the general crisis throughout the former USSR that arose out of the collapse of the strictly planned economy and the establishment of conditions for the transition to market relations. Those are the objective causes of the crisis. But there are also causes of a subjective nature, to do with the fact that the government's membership remained virtually unchanged: The same leaders just moved around the different posts.

It would have been possible to avoid certain negative factors if personnel policy had been tougher, and if the emphasis had been on progressively-minded competent young officials untainted by corruption and not selected according to what region they came from.

We have supported and continue to support the president's strategic policy of consolidating our state's sovereignty and independence and establishing market relationships. At the same time we have always made public our criticism of his personnel policy.

We have called for tougher policies to strengthen discipline both in the structures of government and in society as whole.

We consider that the breaches of discipline are the result of lack of accountability, lack of punishment, and absence of control over the fulfillment of laws in our society. An example of this is the activity of the SVOBODNYE GORY newspaper, which with its irresponsible articles sows the seeds of discord and unrest in our society, setting off one part of the population against the other. This newspaper has effectively turned into a mouthpiece for pro-communist, pro-Soviet forces calling for the restoration of the USSR. It is amazing that the Kyrgyz Communist Party has suddenly become a champion of glasnost and democracy. It is quite clear to us that the communists intend to use the closure of the newspaper against the president's policy, and that their goal is to come to power.

In view of this, the Central Committee of the Asaba Party of National Rebirth states that:

1. We express our understanding and support for the stand taken by those deputies who have declared that they will not participate in the work of the current parliament, and we support the idea of dissolving the current parliament and establishing a full-time one.

2. We support the resignation of the government, and express confidence that its new membership will comprise competent and progressive young experts with the mental and physical energy to lead the economy out of crisis for the prosperity and independence of the republic.

3. We announce that we will not participate in the congress of democratic forces planned for 24 September because we do not wish to act as tools of the communists who are exploiting the closure of SVOBODNYE GORY for their own far-reaching political goals.

4. Our refusal to participate in the congress does not mean that we are setting ourselves up in opposition to genuinely democratic forces; we declare that we are ready to cooperate with them.

5. We are in favor of freedom of speech, but this freedom should above all involve accountability and should be healthy criticism aimed at consolidating society rather than dividing it.

The Central Council of the Asaba Party of National Rebirth.

#### **Centrists Dissociate Themselves From Opposition**

*LD1909172194 Bishkek SLOVO KYRGYZSTANA in Russian 14 Sep 94 p 2*

[Text] On 12 September, at the same time as the communists and nationalist radicals were holding a meeting

at the History Museum, which they called a "congress of democratic forces", the leaders of a number of parties and sociopolitical movements from the center of the political spectrum held a round-table meeting in the neighboring National University building.

Currently, the following organizations regard themselves as centrist: the Democratic Movement of Kyrgyzstan, the Ata-Meken [Motherland] party, the Republican Popular Party, and the Unity Party of Kyrgyzstan. The idea of holding such a roundtable was also supported by the Agrarian Party, the Social Democrats, and the Soglasie [Harmony] Association of Ethnic Russians.

The participants resolutely dissociated themselves from the nationalist-communist congress, which appropriated the name "democratic" without being democratic in essence. "We are not on the same road as reds and fascists," one of the participants said in a confidential conversation.

During the exchange of opinions it became clear that each party had its own stance on the political situation and its own opinion about the crisis of power and the ways out of it. There were diametrically opposed opinions on every matter under discussion, whether it was the fate of the old parliament or the structure of the new one. What is more, the speeches demonstrated that even within the parties there is no one single viewpoint on what is going on.

Finally, however, agreement was reached on some key issues. All the parties agreed that there was a need to conduct early elections to the new Zhogorku Kenesh [Supreme Council] in the December of the current year. Participants in the roundtable approved almost unanimously the idea of setting up a Central Election Commission that would reflect all parties and political forces in the country and which would guarantee free and democratic expression of the people's will in the forthcoming elections.

The view of most party activists was that they should not take sides in the intraparlimentary conflict, which is the result of violating the principle of separation of powers. Instead of this there must be a fight to set up a professional parliament whose members should not hold posts of responsibility in the other branches of power.

Confusion and wavering in the democratic camp suit pro-communist forces—and them alone—down to the ground. With this in mind, Zh. Zheksheyev, the leader of the Democratic Movement of Kyrgyzstan, proposed creating a single pre-election bloc of centrist forces. "If we accept the rules of the game as they are put to us today, we will inevitably lose," he said, and called on participants to make a decision that took account of the morrow.

The government's resignation and the recent presidential edicts were approved. At the same time, there were demands for a cleanup and fundamental reform of the

"provisional government" in order to prevent the resignation turning into just one more political farce.

The round table resulted in a joint declaration. An influential centrist bloc can already be seen taking shape on the basis of the above political organizations, in spite of their differences on tactics. This bloc is going to join the nationalist-communist bloc and the nomenclatura bloc in the fight for power and political domination.

#### **International Conference on Ethnic Topics To Begin 23 Sep**

*LD1709105994 Bishkek Kyrgyz Radio First Program Network in Kyrgyz 2300 GMT 16 Sep 94*

[Text] An international conference on Kyrgyz People—Ethnogenic and Ethnocultural Processes in the Middle Ages in Central Asia will be held in Bishkek beginning on 23 September and ending on 24 September. More than 30 academicians from foreign countries will be in attendance.

#### **Tajikistan**

##### **Rakhmonov 'Satisfied' With Tehran Talks**

*LD1909122494 Dushanbe Radio Tajikistan Network in Tajik 1100 GMT 19 Sep 94*

[Text] Nabi Karimov, senior adviser to the head of state, held a news conference today for local and foreign newsmen. He informed journalists that Emomali Rakhmonov, head of state and chairman of the Tajikistan Supreme Soviet, is satisfied with the results of talks in Tehran between representatives of the Government of Tajikistan and the opposition.

On behalf of the head of state, Karimov affirmed that all measures aimed at ensuring peace, tranquility, and security on the border will be supported. The leaders of the republic have had only one aim since the first days after the historical 16th session of the Supreme Soviet. That aim is to resolve all problems by means of dialogue. The latter also pointed out that the leaders of the republic are pinning their hopes on the third round of the inter-Tajik talks which will take place in mid-October in Islamabad, capital of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

##### **Oppositionist Turajonzoda Hails Cease-fire**

*LD1809153094 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 1045 GMT 18 Sep 94*

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Oleg Kuzmin]

[Text] Tehran, 18 Sep—One of the leaders of the Tajik Islamic opposition, Akbar Turajonzoda, deputy head of the Islamic Rebirth Movement, has expressed satisfaction with the results of the Tehran talks on inter-Tajik settlement and with the agreement on a temporary ceasefire signed there. Speaking in an ITAR-TASS interview, he welcomed the fact that the two sides involved in the conflict had realized the need for compromise on the



difficult road towards political settlement in Tajikistan. It was Turajonzoda who, on behalf of the Tajik opposition, put his signature under the agreement on a temporary ceasefire.

The Islamists' representative acknowledged that not long ago the opposition had been relying on military methods to solve the Tajik problem, because it had been unable to see any other prospects. Now, however, everyone understands that what is happening in Tajikistan is a tragedy both for the nation and for Islam. Only a cessation of bloodshed can ensure that the country retains its national sovereignty and territorial integrity. Turajonzoda thanked Iran and Russia for their mediation efforts.

He stressed that the documents signed in Tehran had brought political settlement closer. Such a settlement is necessary, since too much blood has been shed. According to the Islamic movement's representative, the negotiations were tough, and it took three days just to settle the issue of the release of prisoners of war and political detainees. He noted that both sides realized it was impossible to move forward without compromises. "In particular, we withdrew a demand for legalization of political parties, press freedom, and termination of criminal proceedings against opposition figures. Otherwise it would have been impossible to reach agreement. The government, in its turn, also made some concessions," Turajonzoda said.

He ruled out the possibility that the opposition would take part in the forthcoming elections and referendum, and reiterated earlier proposals to set up a neutral interim government, which would prepare the ground for truly free elections. "This is not a whim," the opposition leader noted; "We are convinced that at this stage elections would not be in the interests of the nation."

#### **Government, Dissidents Agree on Cease-Fire Timetable**

*LD1709130594 Tehran Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran in English 1130 GMT 17 Sep 94*

[Text] The UN special envoy in Tajikistan's affairs, Ramiro Piriz-Ballon, yesterday said: The Tajik Government and its Islamic dissidents who are holding talks in Tehran have almost reached their cease-fire agreement.

At the end of the fourth round of talks, which is being held under the supervision of the United Nations, Piriz-Ballon said: The only issue which remains is a timetable for setting free the prisoners, and the Tajik Government has also announced its agreement in principle with this issue. Piriz-Ballon refrained from predicting the outcome. The sides are planning to continue their talks for removing their remaining obstacles on Saturday [17 September].

Meanwhile, the deputy leader of the dissident team, Akbar Turajonzoda, said: Both sides have reached agreements on the timetable for the cease-fire and the dispatch of UN peacekeeping forces to supervise the ending

of the dispute, which has been one of the conditions of the dissidents. The dissidents want the 10,000 or so Russian soldiers in Tajikistan, who are mainly stationed in the Tajik border with Afghanistan, to come under the UN supervision.

#### **Government Troops Liberate Areas in Tavildara**

*LD1909114394 Dushanbe Radio Tajikistan Network in Russian 1000 GMT 19 Sep 94*

[Text] Troops of the republic's government are continuing operations to neutralize the armed opposition bands in Tavildara rayon.

A KHOVAR news agency correspondent was told today in the Tajik Internal Affairs Ministry's press center that as a result of the operations, Internal Affairs ministry troops liberated the populated areas of Koftaguzar, Yokhuch, Kofyun, Dashtigur, Vomu, [name indistinct], Khazrati Bolo, and Childara.

Ten servicemen of the Ministry of Internal Affairs who were captured by the opposition formations were freed in Childara village.

#### **Clashes Force Afghans To Gorno-Badakhshan**

*LD1709132094 Dushanbe Radio Tajikistan Network in Tajik 1200 GMT 17 Sep 94*

[Text] Yesterday 60 families fled from the Kunduz province of the Islamic State of Afghanistan to the Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast yesterday.

As they told Asalbekov, the Tajik Radio correspondent in Badakhshan, the intensification of clashes among the armed groups in their permanent places of residence was the reason for their fleeing.

#### **Russian Border Guards Regain Control of Border Post**

*LD1609130894 Moscow INTERFAX in English 0930 GMT 16 Sep 94*

[Text] Russian border guards regained control of a height near outpost 12 of the Moskovski unit on the Tajikistan-Afghanistan border on Thursday.

A spokesman for the guards, Sergey Fatkhullin, said that the Tajik opposition forces had lost 12 men. The number of wounded remains unknown. The Russians suffered no losses. A mortar, a heavy machine gun, an antiaircraft rocket launcher, a bazooka and a certain amount of ammunition were left behind by the opposition forces.

Fatkhullin said that the border guards used artillery to destroy sizable stocks of mines and rockets in the mountains.

Officers of the Russian border guards contingent exercise overall control of the operation against opposition forces which broke into Tajikistan on August 17.

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owner(s).

Fatkullin said that the opposition forces were highly mobile, well equipped and prepared for warfare in the mountains. Most of them are familiar with the local terrain. The border guards started the operation against them about a month ago.

#### Four Security Ministry Staff Kidnapped

LD1709154694 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 0929 GMT 17 Sep 94

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Galina Gridneva]

[Text] Dushanbe, 17 Sep—A Tajik national security employee was kidnapped on Friday 16 September by an unknown armed group. An ITAR-TASS correspondent learned today from sources in Tajikistan's Security Ministry that the incident happened as the man was traveling during duty on one of the trucks going from Dushanbe to the Tajik town of Ragun, about 50 or 60 km from the Tajik capital. Witnesses say the truck was stopped along a mountain ascent by armed people wearing camouflaged uniforms and that the representative of the Security Ministry inside the vehicle was taken off in an unknown direction.

ITAR-TASS learned from a senior officer in the Tajik Security Ministry that this was the second case this week of a kidnapping of Security Ministry staff. On Thursday morning in the Kofirnikhonskiy rayon 25 to 30 km east of Dushanbe an unknown armed group took hostage an officer and two privates from the Security Ministry. Their fate is still unknown. A representative of the Tajik special service refrained from commenting on the possible motives for the kidnapping and said that the republic's law enforcing bodies were involved in a search operation and that criminal proceedings had been started.

Sub-units of the Tajik Defense Ministry are continuing their operation to rout anti-government groups in areas of the republic's eastern Pamir region. ITAR-TASS was told by Tajikistan's military department that the republic's Defense Minister Aleksandr Shishlyannikov was currently in the area where the fighting was going on.

#### Uzbekistan

##### Karimov Meets Turkish State Minister

TA1909201594 Ankara TRT Television Network in Turkish 1700 GMT 19 Sep 94

[Text] State Minister Necmettin Cevheri, who arrived in Uzbekistan from Afghanistan, has been received by President Islam Karimov. During the 90-minute meeting, the two sides discussed Turkish-Uzbek relations, various international issues, and the hitches that sometimes occur in the relations between the two countries. Karimov recalled that Turkey was the first country to recognize Uzbekistan after it declared its independence. He said: Turkey is our support and the friend we trust most.

Karimov pointed out that the two countries always help each other and that Turkmenistan wants to benefit from Turkey's experience in its transition to the Latin alphabet. He stressed that the necessary legal infrastructure has been established so that Turkish businessmen can invest in Uzbekistan. However, he said, the investments so far are insufficient.

Necmettin Cevheri said that he will convey to Prime Minister Ciller the issues and hitches raised by President Karimov. Cevheri said: We are always ready to fulfill our duties in helping Uzbekistan.

Cevheri delivered a letter from Prime Minister Ciller to President Karimov and also presented him with a gift of a gold-plated pistol.

The minister then left the country on his way to Baku. Before he left, this is how he assessed his visits to Afghanistan and Uzbekistan to Turkish Radio and Television.

[Begin Cevheri recording] The main aim of this visit was, as you know, to visit Afghanistan, north Afghanistan, with which we [word indistinct]. We will build a mosque in Mezari Sharif, where Ali [revered by Shi'ites as true successor to Muhammad] was born. We will also build a mosque in Tashkent. That was the main aim of this visit. Meanwhile, we also had the opportunity to meet the honorable president. It was an extremely useful and comprehensive 90-minute meeting. Tomorrow, we will attend a ceremony in Azerbaijan which will also be attended by the energy ministers of the United States and Britain. It has been an extremely beneficial visit. The freedom of religion and conscience is exercised in Turkey under the protection and with the help of the state—not under its control. Turkey's religious and cultural services are being conducted outside Turkey's borders, in these Central Asian countries. [end recording]

##### Homeland Progress Party Prepares for Elections

LD1909162994 Tashkent Radio Tashkent Network in Uzbek 1300 GMT 17 Sep 94

[Text] The plenary session of the central council of the Homeland Progress [Watan Taraqiyoti] Party was held in Tashkent today [17 September]. The meeting was chaired by Shavqitdin Jurayev, general secretary of the Homeland Progress Party. The party organization's preparation for the elections to the Supreme Council of the Republic of Uzbekistan and to the regional, district, and municipal Councils of People's Deputies was discussed, as were the establishment of an organizing committee of the Central Council of the Homeland Progress Party for the elections, and the convocation of the party's extraordinary second congress.

Our correspondent attended the meeting and interviewed Shavqitdin Jurayev, the party's general secretary.

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owner(s).

[Begin recording] [Unidentified correspondent] Two years have passed since the party was set up. What can you say about the party's activities during this period and about the party organization's role in the preparations for the forthcoming elections to the Supreme Council of the Republic of Uzbekistan and to the regional, district, and municipal Councils of People's Deputies?

[Jurayev] Our Homeland Progress Party was, as I have already mentioned, set up all over our republic in the course of these two years, and now we have begun our pre-election work. The forthcoming elections are on the agenda of the Supreme Council's session, so on 22 September, God willing, we will learn the date set for them.

What are we doing now to this end? First of all, these elections are great elections—historic elections—and the session will also be a historic one. For the first time in our country, in our homeland, there will be multiparty elections to the Supreme Council, the parliament, and this is a very large and responsible task. So that is why we are conducting preparatory work. Day by day more people—entrepreneurs, intellectuals, and ordinary people—are joining our party, and the best people of them, who will work for the nation and devote their lives to fighting for its interests, should be nominated as deputies. So preparatory work is in full swing in the regional and district organizations.

In addition, today's meeting unanimously nominated Anvar Ziyayevich Yuldoshev, a member of the presidium of the central council, as the new chairman of the Homeland Progress Party, and I think that the second congress of this party will approve this move. [end recording]

#### **EU Extends \$72 Million Credit for Medicine, Food**

LD1909163194 Tashkent Radio Mashal in Uzbek 1230 GMT 19 Sep 94

[Text] According to a report from the National Bank of Uzbekistan for Foreign Economic Activities, a document for the purchase of medicine and children's food for 1994-1995 was signed in Brussels by Christopher, deputy president of the European Union [EU] [name and title as heard]; Otkir Sultanov, Uzbek minister of Foreign Economic Relations; and representatives of the National Bank of Uzbekistan. According to this document, Uzbekistan will receive a credit of 59 million ECU's, or \$72 million. According to the agreement,

medicine, medical equipment, and children's food will start to arrive here in either November or December. This credit will improve medical services for people and will ensure the provision of good quality food for children.

#### **Switzerland Contributes to Aid Efforts**

LD1909165694 Tashkent NARODNOYE SLOVO in Russian 16 Sep 94 p 1

[Text] The main areas of a program in which many countries are now taking part were set out at the international meeting on urgent humanitarian needs organized by the United Nations in January this year. On 15 September a first accord was signed, paying \$1 million into the UN program for meeting Uzbekistan's urgent humanitarian needs. This contribution came from the Swiss Government. The accord was signed by Mrs. Raffing, the acting permanent UN representative in Uzbekistan, and the Swiss Ambassador in Uzbekistan Mr. Wipfli.

The Swiss donation will be used to purchase medicines and vaccines, which Uzbekistan is short of. After signing the accord, Mr. Wipfli said: "The Government of Switzerland regards the humanitarian needs issue as an exceptionally important one. For a long time we have been studying those areas of economy that need our help most badly, and we have been creating mechanisms to make the help a reality. I would call today's agreement a historic event. For my country's embassy it is also a starting-point for cooperation with Uzbekistan, which I hope will be very fruitful."

Switzerland is the first donor country to take part in the UN program on meeting urgent humanitarian needs in Uzbekistan. Offers have come from several other countries. The program embraces three key areas—health-care, a clean drinking water supply, and the development of industrial productivity. The January meeting that defined these areas specified ways of distributing and controlling the humanitarian aid being received. A supervisory committee has been established including representatives of the Uzbek Government, UN agencies, and concerned ministries, government departments, and public organizations from Uzbekistan and the donor countries. The committee is also to define the most immediate projects for the program. Most of the projects have been submitted by the Ministry of Health and the Invalids' Society.

Thus, the UN program on meeting the urgent humanitarian needs of Uzbekistan has begun working.



**Azerbaijan****Aliyev Says Karabakh Sides Seal Truce***LD1909180394 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1451 GMT 19 Sep 94*

[From the "Presidential Bulletin" feature: compiled by Nikolay Zhrebtsov, Andrey Petrovskiy, edited by Vladimir Shishlin]

[Text] Azerbaijan and Armenia have vowed to stick to their truce, Azerbaijani President Geydar Aliyev said.

Commenting on talks he recently had in Moscow with his Armenian counterpart, Levon Ter-Petrosyan, Aliyev told a meeting in Baku on Sunday that Armenia had pledged to observe international legal standards in settling its conflict with Azerbaijan. Thus, it had promised to respect the neighboring republic's territorial integrity.

Aliyev said he and Ter-Petrosyan had decided that the peacekeeping force to be deployed in the conflict zone should be international in composition.

Russian President Boris Yeltsin has hailed the results of the talks, held on September 8-9 and mediated by Russian Foreign Minister Andrey Kozyrev, who has instructions from Yeltsin to continue his mediatory mission until the complete settlement of the conflict. The negotiations "sealed the truce, which the parties to the conflict have pledged to observe pending a political agreement," the Russian president says in a statement released by his press service in Moscow on Monday. "Progress has been made on what are the most difficult problems the settlement process involves."

"Transition to peace would naturally call for mutual concessions," Yeltsin says.

"A real opportunity has appeared to make a decisive breakthrough," he goes on. "Russia is not only waiting for it but will also do everything within its power to achieve a stable and just peace in the Transcaucasus," Yeltsin says.

**Aliyev Appoints First Deputy Prime Minister***NC1909161294 Baku Azerbaijan Radio Televiziyasi Television Network in Azeri 1600 GMT 16 Sep 94*

[Text] of Azerbaijani President Geydar Aliyev's decree appointing Abbas Aydin ogy Abbasov first deputy prime minister on 16 September]

[Text] Abbas Aydin ogy Abbasov is appointed to serve as first deputy prime minister. Abbas Aydin ogy Abbasov is relieved of his duties as deputy prime minister.

[Signed] Geydar Aliyev, president of Azerbaijan.

Baku City. Date: 16 September 1994.

**Gasnov, Iranian Diplomat Discuss Visa Requirements***NC1909171394 Baku Azerbaijan Radio Televiziyasi Television Network in Azeri 1600 GMT 16 Sep 94*

[Text] Foreign Minister Gasan Gasanov received Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister Manuchehr Mottaki today. They exchanged views on matters related to consular affairs. The guest informed Gasanov that Iran is prepared to agree to lift visa regulations between the two countries.

Gasnov explained the importance Azerbaijan attaches to its relations with Iran and drew attention to the need to simplify consular procedures. According to Gasanov, achieving optimal productivity in cooperation directly depends on the level of consular procedures. Gasanov informed his guest that Azerbaijan regards neighboring Iran as a friendly country and gives priority to maintaining multifaceted cooperation with it.

**Petroleum Machinebuilding Plant Director Interviewed***MM1909111994 Moscow RABOCHAYA TRIBUNA in Russian 17 Sep 94 p 1*

[Interview with Ayam Musayev, general director of the petroleum machine building plant named for Satarkhan, by correspondent Ali Naibov; date of interview not stated: "Unctuous Speeches Now Rare on Jubilees"—first paragraph is introduction]

[Text] From the repair workshops and semiprimitive shops constructed in Baku by the enterprising Austrian Levinson a petroleum machine building giant has arisen—the plant named for the revolutionary Satarkhan. The enterprise recently celebrated its centenary. Our correspondent met with Ayam Musayev, the plant's general director.

[Naibov] Ayam Guseynovich, what was the mood with which the collective welcomed the enterprise's jubilee? Are there successes?

[Musayev] Our main success is that in an atmosphere of universal disarray and bedlam we have managed to retain our links with the petroleum workers of Russia, Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, and other CIS countries.

It is another matter that the level and scale of our links with our traditional partners have declined incredibly. This process has been conditioned by the drastic decline in oil and gas prospecting and extraction in the CIS countries and primarily in Russia, with which we are linked by blood ties. As a result over the past four years the production of equipment for oil and gas workers has been almost halved.

Our partners' insolvency has led to the rapid growth of incurred debt and has worsened the plant's financial position. We have nothing with which to pay for Russian and Ukrainian metal.

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owner(s).

Naturally, under these conditions each country is seeking to protect primarily the interests of national producers. But here all consequences of resolute protectionist measures are far from always predicted. Thus, since 10 January this year Azerbaijan enterprises have been forbidden to dispatch output beyond the republic without prepayment. Unfortunately this step has by no means improved our financial position but all the depots are stuffed with finished output.

[Naibov] You would not be the "children of Lieutenant Schmidt," whose name the plant bore until recently, if you had failed to find a way out....

[Musayev] There is a way out of any situation but sometimes it is harder to find it than it is for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle. For instance, the Azerbaijan Industrial Investment Bank whose rayon branch serves us has correspondent accounts in Moscow, Alma-Ata [Almaty], and other CIS capitals. The idea is that rubles or, for instance, tenge for our output could go there. But as a rule we do not use this channel—it is not advantageous. Of every ruble earned we have 35 kopeks changed into manats at the Azerbaijan national bank's official exchange rate, which reduces the ruble five times compared with its market cost. So we are handed pit-tances.

[Naibov] Ayam Guseynovich, our interview has turned out to be a not entirely festive one.

[Musayev] By nature I am an optimist. I am sure that our plant will produce output which complies with the world standard. We are introducing the U.S. standard of oil equipment recognized throughout the world as a yardstick of quality. Some 65-70 percent of our articles, including Christmas trees, casing heads, and rods, will soon comply with this standard. And finally I shall say without boasting that our output is cheaper and of higher quality. So it is advantageous to make friends with us.

### Georgia

#### Shevardnadze 'Pleased' With Yeltsin Meeting

LD1909183294 Moscow NTV in Russian 1500 GMT 19 Sep 94

[Text] Some results of the Yeltsin-Shevardnadze talks have become known. We have just received this report from Tbilisi:

[Correspondent Nugzar Kelisilidze] Eduard Shevardnadze has told journalists about his impressions of his meeting with Boris Yeltsin aboard the plane flying to Tbilisi. Eduard Shevardnadze was pleased with the atmosphere of the meeting and noted that President Yeltsin has promised to make a decision, as soon as possible, aimed at radically speeding up and resolving the Abkhaz conflict. In this connection, the issue of creating a permanent unified commission was examined. At the meeting they also discussed the return of refugees, not only from the area around the Inguri river but also

from the area surrounding the Psou river via the Russian-Georgian border. At the meeting Pavel Grachev was assigned the task of coordinating the return of refugees.

According to Eduard Shevardnadze, Boris Yeltsin denied all rumors, saying that the personality of the head of the Georgian state is slowing down the resolution of the Abkhaz issue and a further rapprochement between Russia and Georgia.

#### Notes 'Warmth' of Meeting With Yeltsin

LD2009101494 Tbilisi SAKINFORM in Russian 1953 GMT 19 Sep 94

[Excerpts] Eduard Shevardnadze, chairman of the Georgian parliament and head of state, visited Sochi on 19 September, where he had talks with Russian Federation President Boris Yeltsin. [Passage omitted]

The meeting between Eduard Shevardnadze and Boris Yeltsin was held behind closed doors and lasted more than an hour. Russian Defense Minister Pavel Grachev joined the dialogue during the second half of the meeting.

After the meeting the Georgian head of state had a brief talk with journalists about it. He said that despite having been called at short notice, the meeting was important. According to Eduard Shevardnadze, the Russian president gave him convincing assurances that the Russian leadership regards the present Georgian administration as a worthy partner and has absolute trust in it and that the head of state and his team enjoy unanimous support in Russia. The Russian president stressed that for him the idea of dismemberment of Georgia is inadmissible since that could lead to destabilization in Russia itself.

Eduard Shevardnadze said that the main source of doubt is, of course, Abkhazia, which is a touchstone for Georgian-Russian relations. The successful solution of this problem would serve as a basis for building qualitatively new relations between the two countries.

The talks focussed on speeding up the return of refugees. The Georgian head of state said that it was proposed to set up a working group which would address the two main problems simultaneously - the return of refugees and Abkhazia's political status. It was noted during the exchange of opinions that in order to speed up the return of refugees, additional peacekeeping forces have to be deployed soon. In this connection, the Russian president issued appropriate instructions to Defense Minister Pavel Grachev. It is planned to introduce a special regime in areas where the refugees will be returning.

Eduard Shevardnadze announced that it was decided in principle that refugees would return in two directions - from the east, crossing the Inguri River, and from the west, crossing the Psou River. It was stressed that it is inadmissible to suggest that only refugees of non-Georgian nationality could return from the west.

It should be taken into account that only three months are left before the peacekeeping forces' mandate expires, so that the remaining time should be used most efficiently. At the same time, Eduard Shevardnadze did not rule out that the mandate might be extended.

As regards Abkhazia's political status, the head of state reaffirmed the Georgian side's readiness to discuss this issue simultaneously with the return of refugees and within the framework of a single Georgia.

The two countries' leaders also gave serious consideration to issues concerning a Georgian-Ossetian conflict settlement. It was noted that the fact that the quadripartite commission has resumed work was important.

The sides discussed economic cooperation between Russia and Georgia. It was said that already this month the two countries' prime ministers would sign documents concerning cooperation in such important spheres as power engineering, rail transport and raw materials.

The discussion also touched upon the forthcoming session of the UN General Assembly and problems which the United Nations has to address.

In conclusion Eduard Shevardnadze noted that he met and talked with Boris Yeltsin many times before but this meeting was marked by special warmth and good will on the part of the Russian president.

#### **Yeltsin on Russia's Interest in Abkhaz Peace**

*LD1909182194 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 1445 GMT 19 Sep 94*

[Text] Moscow, 19 September (ITAR-TASS)—Russian Federation President Boris Yeltsin's meeting today in Sochi with the chairman of the Abkhaz Supreme Soviet, Vladislav Ardzinba, focused on implementation of the agreements on resolving the Georgian-Abkhaz conflict, reached at negotiations between the leaders of Georgia and Abkhazia with the participation of the Russian Federation minister of defense, Pavel Grachev. According to a report by the Russian head of state's press service, received by ITAR-TASS, Russian Federation Defense Minister Pavel Grachev also took part in the meeting.

The need for the sides to fulfill the resolutions and statements of the UN Security Council and the CIS Collective Security Council was emphasized at the meeting, according to the report.

Boris Yeltsin said Russia was extremely interested in the resolution of the Georgian-Abkhaz conflict as soon as possible. He also voiced the demand that the necessary conditions be created for the Russian Federation (CIS) peacekeeping forces to fulfill their tasks. The president drew attention to the fact that significant responsibility for the unimpeded return of refugees to their former homes and the guarantee of their safety lay with the Abkhaz side, according to the report. It was also noted

that success in resolving the conflict could be guaranteed only through reciprocal efforts by the conflicting sides to achieve a positive result.

The Russian Federation president was satisfied with Vladislav Ardzinba's statement that the Abkhaz side would begin to register and return refugees to Gali rayon from 1 October.

The sides confirmed an agreement on the need to create special working groups to work out the legal status of Abkhazia within the Georgian Republic and other issues in resolving the conflict.

#### **Grachev on Yeltsin Talks With Shevardnadze, Ardzhinba**

*LD1909190094 Moscow Russian Television Network in Russian 1600 GMT 19 Sep 94*

[From the "Vesti" program]

[Text] Although during trilateral talks in Novyy Afon the leaders of Georgia and Abkhazia agreed to exchange handshakes in General Grachev's presence, they are meeting the President of the Russian Federation separately. The doors to this meeting were closed to the press but the Defense Minister himself helped to satisfy the journalists' curiosity.

[Begin Grachev recording] The final result of the (?conference) [passage indistinct] which I conducted on the instructions of Russia's President was summed up in person today by the presidents of Russia and Georgia and the Chairman of Abkhazia's Supreme Soviet. In principle, the same four elements, four issues, were being reviewed which I had to discuss during this work. The first is the political issue, the second is the economic question, the third question is the resolution of the tasks of the Kodori gorge, and the fourth—in our view the main one and this was confirmed by Boris Nikolayevich Yeltsin—is the return of the refugees. Chairman Ardzhinba and Vladislav Grigoryevich presented a document which essentially laid down their obligations for starting the reception of refugees from 1 October this year. [end recording]

#### **Refugees' Return to Abkhazia To Be Discussed**

*LD1909104994 Moscow INTERFAX in English 0934 GMT 19 Sep 94*

[Text] On Monday President Boris Yeltsin is to confer in Sochi with the Georgian and Abkhaz leaders Eduard Shevardnadze and Vladislav Ardzinba, to discuss the final timetable for the return of Georgian refugees to Abkhazia and the withdrawal of military equipment from the Kodori Gorge.

Russian Defense Minister Pavel Grachev told INTERFAX that there are three Georgian tanks, two armored vehicles and one artillery installation in the gorge. The Abkhaz side maintains that the quantity of military equipment is much greater.

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owner(s).



According to information available to INTERFAX, military equipment will be destroyed in the gorge by Russian military specialists. There are also plans to form a special mixed group (representing Russia, Georgia and Abkhazia), which will comb the gorge, spot equipment and destroy it.

Sukhumi links the timetable for the return of Georgian refugees to the withdrawal or destruction of military equipment.

At 11:30 on Monday Shevardnadze arrived in Sochi. Having been welcomed by Grachev, he proceeded to the residence of the Russian President. Ardzinba is to arrive in Sochi two hours later. A trilateral conference is due to be held.

#### **Abkhazian Speaker Optimistic After Yeltsin Talks**

*LD1909142694 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 1326 GMT 19 Sep 94*

[By ITAR-TASS correspondents Vladimir Gondusov and Irina Shchegoleva]

[Text] Sochi, 19 Sep (ITAR-TASS)—Today's meeting with the Russian president helped to break a deadlock in resolving a whole range of problems and it was "very constructive", Abkhazian Speaker Vladislav Ardzinba told journalists after meeting with Boris Yeltsin.

Refugees willing to return to Abkhazia's Galskiy rayon will be able to hand in their application forms from 1 October. The refugee problem is closely linked to economic issues, Ardzinba said. According to him, today's meeting with Russian President Boris Yeltsin gives hope that all these problems will be resolved. Ardzinba said much will depend now on how the Georgian side carries out its obligations, and in particular, how soon it withdraws its armed formations from Kodori Gorge. Ardzinba said recent meetings with Russian Defense Minister Pavel Grachev and Georgian leader Eduard Shevardnadze in Sukhumi and in Novyy Afon gave definite grounds for optimism.

Ardzinba also said that the process of a settlement of the Georgian-Abkhazian conflict will take time and that it should not be simplified.

#### **Shevardnadze's 'Puppet' Regime Viewed**

*AU1609150694 Tbilisi AKHALI TAOBA in Georgian 9 Sep 94 p 2*

[Report by Soso Zaalishvili: "'An Illegal Puppet Regime Rules in Georgia,' Says Giorgi Kervalishvili"]

[Excerpts] On 8 September, Giorgi Kervalishvili, president of the [Georgian] Association for the Protection of Human Rights, held a press conference for Georgian and foreign journalists.

Giorgi Kervalishvili told journalists that the Association for the Protection of Human Rights had been accepted as an associate member of the International Organization for the Protection of Human Rights. He deplored the fact that they had not been given appropriate working conditions. For three years, the Georgian Association for the Protection of Human Rights has been demonstrating that human rights were being violated systematically and on a massive scale. This organization is continuing the struggle whose basis was laid by the national heroes Zviad Gamsakhurdia and Merab Kostava with the creation of the Helsinki Union. [passage omitted]

Giorgi Kervalishvili believes there are many political prisoners in Georgia. They are being held in prison on account of their diverse views although they are being accused of various criminal offenses. In spite of this, the head of state affirms that there is not a single political prisoner in the country. Giorgi Kervalishvili referred to the inhumane treatment of political prisoners. When Erica Daley [name as transliterated], a representative of Helsinki Watch, was in Tbilisi, the political prisoner Viktor Domukhovski was brutally beaten up.

Asked whether he maintained that the current regime in Georgia was illegal in spite of the elections of 11 October [1992], Mr. Kervalishvili answered: "Our association believes that these authorities are illegal and came to power by force following the state coup inspired by Russia." As it turned out, Kervalishvili had a meeting with Mr. Kavsadze [chairman of the State Committee for the Protection of Human Rights and Interethnic Relations] on 26 August when the Association for the Protection of Human Rights and other non-government organizations met Mr. Kavsadze and decided to form a joint commission that would visit political prisoners. Up to then, the Association for the Protection of Human Rights had not had the chance to visit political prisoners. The republic's Procurator's Office and the prison administration had been strictly opposed to this. [passage omitted]

We were interested to know whether Mr. Kervalishvili had any information about Loti Kobalia's whereabouts. Kobalia is commander of the National Guard; he is a typical political prisoner as he had not been simply the leader of an armed band but the head of the constitutional authorities' [under Gamsakhurdia] armed forces. We have lodged many protests but have been unable to ascertain where he is being held. Neither Kavsadze nor the republic's Procurator's Office know. Giorgi Kervalishvili suspects that Kobalia is being held in a KGB isolation cell in some country. We were interested to know whether Kervalishvili met with Russian dissidents and representatives of non-government associations for the protection of human rights and what their view was of the current situation in Georgia. According to Kervalishvili, they believe that there is a fascist regime in Georgia.

Kervalishvili believes that the trial of Domukhovski and Gelbakhiani [accused of attempting to murder Jaba

Ioseliani, former first deputy head of State Council] is political. The new authorities are carrying out retribution against representatives of the persecuted authorities. This is a badly staged show. The political prisoners are being cruelly tortured. The official mass media have christened them terrorists, but this is not surprising as the head of state himself is not refraining from such action. This is a violation of the presumption of innocence.

We were interested to know how Giorgi Kervalishvili assessed Kavsadze's Committee for the Protection of Human Rights. Kervalishvili said: "This organization is unable to protect and is not protecting human rights because it was formed under the Shevardnadze regime. However, it has become apparent that it has increased its activities of late. This committee was one of the initiators of the creation of the joint commission."

He gave a positive response when asked whether there were any international associations that recognized the existence of political prisoners in Georgia. A document had been received from Frankfurt am Main containing reports on several dozen people named as political prisoners.

Kervalishvili said that Georgia was occupied by the Russian empire and it was being ruled by a puppet regime. It should be abolished, Shevardnadze should resign, and there should be new elections with the participation of international observers.

It was learnt at the meeting that Kervalishvili had recently been receiving an increased number of threats to kill him by anonymous telephone callers. In addition to this, it is being demanded that the association vacate its headquarters at once and court proceedings are already under way over this. All this is happening at a time when the Association for the Protection of Human Rights is planning to hold actions on a large scale connected with political prisoners. Kervalishvili has appealed for help to Mr. Jean-Pierre Gordon and Kalbatoni Noma Halms, representatives of the European conference [not further specified].

Giorgi Kervalishvili also referred to the Abkhazian problem. He said: "So long as Shevardnadze's illegal regime remains, the refugees will not manage to return to Abkhazia."

#### **Human Rights Rally Dispersed, Participants Arrested**

*LD1909175894 Tbilisi IBERIA in Georgian 1445 GMT 19 Sep 94*

[Text] Tbilisi 19th [dateline as received]—The Human Rights Association of All-Georgia has told IBERIA news agency that today, at 1200 hours, a peaceful political rally was held opposite the Supreme Court of the Republic of Georgia, which demanded that political prisoners be freed. The rally was held by "The Round

Table-Free Georgia" and was joined by the Human Rights Association of All-Georgia.

Several minutes later after the rally got underway, it was dispersed by the Interior Ministry and Mtatsminda police. Special purpose militia units were also called in.

Information from the Human Rights Association says that dozens of rally participants were detained, among them were Professor Tengiz Kikacheishvili; Boris Muse-rdze; the former foreign minister of Georgia, Gogi Khoshtaria; several members of the Human Rights Association, and a journalist from the AKHALI TAOBA newspaper.

The Human Rights Association categorically demands the freedom of the detained people.

#### **Health Ministry Reports Abkhazian Casualty Figures**

*LD2009102994 Tbilisi SAKINFORM in Russian 1953 GMT 19 Sep 94*

[Text] According to the Georgian Health Ministry, during the armed conflict in Abkhazia, between 14 August 1992 and the end of September 1993, 2,236 people were killed and 9,252 were wounded. The casualties include 250 military personnel who were killed and 1,002 who were wounded. Ninety seven children were killed and 307 were wounded during the conflict.

#### **Government To Continue Price Liberalization**

*LD1909190994 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1550 GMT 19 Sep 94*

[Text] Following the start of price liberalization, the social and economic situation in Georgia became extremely aggravated. Despite higher salaries and compensations people's needs even for bread, let alone everything else, go unmet Georgian Prime Minister Otar Patsatsiya told Interfax Monday. At the same time, he pointed out that the republican leadership intended to accomplish the reforms started because it sees no other way out of the crisis. The government has no funds to subsidize bread, gas, electricity and transport any longer, he added.

In particular, Patsatsiya said the state budget revenues over the first seven months of this year were only 7 trillion coupons, while more than 50 trillion coupons had been issued as subsidies to specific industries. The state cannot exist given such ratio of incomes and expenses, he said.

Patsatsiya pointed out that the coupon of the National Bank of Georgia which hit the bottom against the Russian ruble four days ago started to rapidly gain strength against the background of liberalized prices. If the Russian ruble was trading at 1,800 coupons on September 15, today it is trading at only 700 coupons. Experts believe this is a temporary phenomenon as there is a surge in the demand for coupons now.

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owner(s).

The National Bank of Georgia introduced new banknotes of 250,000 and 500,000 coupons two days ago, but this was not the limit, Patsatsiya said. A banknote of 1,000,000 coupons is planned to be released in the near future.

#### **Cabinet Takes Financial Measures To Offset Reform**

*AU1609190794 Tbilisi REZONANSI in Georgian 10-11 Sep 94 p 1*

[Report by Zura Chkhenkeli: "Prices and Wages Are Increasing, Inflation Too Is Increasing"]

[Text] On 5 September, the Cabinet of Ministers issued a decree on urgent measures on the social protection of the population during the radical reform of pricing and the financial system in the Republic of Georgia. According to this decree, as of 7 September 1994, the Republic of Georgia Ministry of Finances and local authorities are to stop financing from the budget the production and consumption of natural gas and electricity, goods obtained from centralized state credits, and communal services. Bread (in certain regions, flour instead of bread) should be sold to the republic's entire population in a normal manner. Moreover, the liberalization of bread prices will take effect on 15 October 1994.

In order to transfer to real prices of natural gas and electricity, city transportation, and communal services and to introduce a flexible mechanism of pricing in these sectors, new retail prices will come into effect on 7 September 1994. In accordance with these prices, one cubic meter of gas supplied to all consumers by the "Sakgaz" department will cost 200,000 coupons (taking into account benefits stipulated in legislation), while the price of one kwh of electricity has been fixed at 60,000 coupons. In addition to this, following the introduction of prices and tariffs in accordance with this decree, the "Sakgaz" and "Sakenergo" departments have been allowed to regulate the prices of natural gas and electricity according to the rules determined by the Ministry of the Economy and the Ministry of Finance.

On the basis of Edict No. 281 of the head of state of 29 August 1994, the minimum wage level in the Republic of Georgia has been set at 1 million coupons as of 11 September 1994. Workers in budget institutions whose pay, according to the rate for full-time labor, will be less than 2.5 million coupons a month will receive a supplement bringing it up to 2.5 million coupons. It has been decreed that no tax will be imposed upon a physical person's salary if it is less than 2.5 million coupons. At the same time, the monthly pension of all categories of non-working pensioners is to be fixed at 250 percent of the minimum wage level. The payment from the budget of pensions to all categories of working pensioners, apart from pensioners who have been invalids since childhood, and also food supplements to workers in defense and law enforcement agencies and benefits to those under the age of 16 has also been halted.

Single mothers will receive assistance amounting to 80 percent of the minimum wage level for each child.

The sum paid to people of unemployed status has been determined in relation to the monthly minimum wage level as follows:

- For the first two months of unemployment—200 percent;
- For the third and fourth months—150 percent;
- For the fifth and sixth months—100 percent.

As of 11 September 1994, unemployed people whose status is that of refugees or forcibly displaced persons will be paid benefits amounting to 250 percent of the minimum wage level.

The Ministry of Finances and the Ministry of the Economy are entrusted with submitting within 10 days verified proposals on reorganizing the state authorities and administration, reducing the work force of these organizations by no less than 30 percent, and also reducing the sums for financing budget institutions subordinate to the republic's ministries and departments by no less than 25 percent.

All normative acts that contradict this decree are to be considered invalid.



## Estonia

### Social Democrats Leave Governing Coalition

LD1909101094 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 0725 GMT 19 Sep 94

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Albert Maloveryan]

[Text] Tallinn, 19 Sep—The Estonian Social Democratic Party is to leave the governing coalition, and its leader, Marju Lauristin, is to step down from her post as minister for social affairs. The decision was made late on Sunday evening at a meeting of the party board. The Social Democrats are prepared to continue cooperating with the present government only if Prime Minister Mart Laar resigns.

The Social Democrats blame the government for failing to endorse a number of social projects they have proposed and to sign a tripartite agreement between the government, the trade unions, and the employers' union. The Social Democrats also blame Mart Laar's cabinet and his Fatherland faction for "the ruble scandal" and demand a full clarification of this issue.

The row that exacerbated the government crisis broke out following a revelation that about 2 billion rubles in cash withdrawn from circulation in the 1992 monetary reform has not been handed over to Russia as agreed but has instead been sold for dollars through unidentified go-betweens, presumably to Chechnya. Part of the dollar payments was put in the account of a special fund in the ministry [of social affairs, public health and labor] headed by Marju Lauristin. In a message to the prime minister she said this has put her in an ambiguous position, since she knew nothing about the origin of the money.

### Politicians Clarify Positions

LD1909120694

[Editorial Report] Tallinn Radio Tallinn Network in Estonian 0600 GMT on 19 September broadcasts a four-minute report by correspondent Urmas Loit on the Social Democratic Party 18 September decision to leave the government coalition. The correspondent wonders if parliament is now likely to call for a vote of no confidence in the premier and then asks Eiki Nestor, deputy chairman of the Moderates faction in parliament, for his view. Nestor replies:

"I think that a new prime minister will be found, if there is a need for one, on the basis of talks and agreements first, and perhaps there is no need then for a vote of no confidence to come about." He adds that if no agreement is reached one will have to make do with a minority government.

Marju Lauristin, chairman of the Social Democratic Party, thinks that there will be a vote of no confidence in the parliament. She says that she will not be in any new

government and plans to resign as minister of social affairs but has not yet handed in her letter of resignation.

Concluding the report, Center Party Chairman Edgar Savisaar says he believes that a new government is now required. "Another option would be to allow the present government, which is supported by 19 votes [in the parliament] to remain, but it does not in fact control the situation in the country any more."

### Laar Says Quitting 'No Surprise'

WS2009103694 Tallinn BNS in English 0703 GMT 20 Sep 94

[Text] Tallinn, Sept 19, BNS—Estonian Prime Minister Mart Laar in his comments on Sunday's decision by the Social Democrats to step out from the ruling coalition said the move had come as no surprise and had been anticipated by the partners for some time already.

Laar added that his Pro Patria party was prepared to lose more coalition partners. "The Pro Patria council while making its decision two weeks ago proceeded from the assumption that, apart from the Social Democrats, also somebody else might leave the government coalition and we are ready for that," he said.

The Social Democratic leaders on Sunday decided to start political talks with the aim of leaving the coalition still before the end of this month. Laar in the remarks Monday said it was likely that the Social Democrats would quit even sooner, in order to avoid creating additional problems for former partners.

The prime minister told BNS the secession couldn't be avoided, as the parties were no longer able to bridge their differences in positions on some principles.

He said his Pro Patria couldn't back down on its principles, for example, regarding the proposed increase in unemployment benefits.

Laar declined to mention a possible candidate for the office of the minister of social affairs which is to become vacant after the resignation of Marju Lauristin, the leader of the Social Democrats.

The premier said the present Cabinet was set to continue as long as possible. Responding to allegations by the Social Democrats about his Pro Patria party's shifting closer to the Taxpayers' League, Laar said his party was interested in the formation of a pre-election coalition with business leaders who support free market ideas. He also said moves had been made by Pro Patria to step up cooperation with organizations representing such entrepreneurs. "But this doesn't include just and only the Taxpayers' League," Laar said.

The Social Democrats in explaining their decision to step out from the coalition said their move was partly due to Pro Patria's working closely with outer-coalition forces, such as the Taxpayers' League.

Laar said the opposition just needed to gather 51 votes in the parliament to topple the Pro Patria-led government. He said it would have been much better for his party's approval ratings, had the Cabinet stepped down already last week. "But it would have been irresponsible to act like this at a time when it was far from clear what will happen after that," the premier added.

He said the government was going to resign at once when it becomes clear that it no longer can do its work effectively.

### **Paldiski Reactor Successfully Opened**

*LD2009102494 Tallinn Radio Tallinn Network in Estonian 0900 GMT 20 Sep 94*

[Text] Removal of the lid of the second nuclear reactor in Paldiski today went normally and without mishap, said Juri Tikk, the Estonian representative at the Paldiski nuclear installation, speaking to ETA news agency.

This morning the Russian side announced its readiness to start the work; at 1004 the lifting of the reactor's lid began. At 1045 it was announced that the work was completed; the reactor's lid had been taken off and temporarily stored. Rescue teams concentrated in Paldiski have been notified about the end of the emergency, but the teams are to stay on the site for the time being. A special regime [limiting access] in Paldiski will remain in force, and permits will be required for visiting the Pakri peninsula.

## **Latvia**

### **Joining Council of Europe Main Foreign Policy Task**

*LD1909164094 Riga Radio Riga Network in Latvian 1300 GMT 19 Sep 94*

[Text] Latvian Foreign Minister Valdis Birkavs today left for a session of the ministerial committee of the Council of Europe in Strasbourg. Before his departure, he gave an interview to reporters and it was the new foreign minister's first interview.

[Begin Birkavs recording] There are three main tasks this year in foreign policy, or more precisely in foreign policy for the immediate future. They are: Joining the Council of Europe, becoming an associate member of the European Union, and work in the GATT framework—coming closer to the GATT. A memorandum has already been submitted.

So then, at present Mr. Teikmanis, who is our plenipotentiary representative at the Council of Europe and Kaija Gertner, director of foreign departments—we are going to the Council of Europe to get a precise and clear answer as to whether we can or not become a fully-fledged member of the Council of Europe at the October session, because procedural matters are at present such

that it would be possible, but there is no real certainty that the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe will include us on the agenda for 5 to 7 October. It is most likely that this will not be done.

Therefore, we have to prepare immediately the next procedure through the permanent committee. Together with a report on Latvia and the analysis of the corresponding situation in the ministerial committee, I will have meetings with a number of officials from the Council of Europe. But the main aim is to ensure—to prepare ground for our admission. If we fail to achieve this now on 5 to 7 October, then we have to be successful next time. Such is our main task for this visit.

It is rather unequivocally clear that we will be admitted alone without Russia and before Russia in January, though we should work thoroughly on that. This confidence I derive from what Mr. Bersh [not further identified] has said after his visit to Moscow. I also derive this confidence from all the people with whom I have spoken prior to this visit, but we have to work, because the Russian lobby is also very strong there. In any case Russia is trying to join the Council of Europe as quickly as possible and even at the same time as Latvia. Therefore, if we rest on our laurels here and hope that we will simply be admitted and called and patted on the back for how good we are, then nothing will come. We have to work very seriously. [end recording]

You heard our new foreign minister, Valdis Birkavs, before his departure for Strasbourg.

### **Security Council Nominates New Intelligence Chief**

*WS2009104194 Tallinn BNS in English 0704 GMT 20 Sep 94*

[Text] Riga, Sep 19, BNS—The Latvian National Security Council nominated Eriks Strautnieks to head the Constitution Protection Bureau, the country's projected main intelligence office.

The council also wanted to propose the candidacies of parliament Defense and Interior Affairs Committee head Ivars Silars and Prosecutor General Janis Skrstins but they recalled the nominations.

Strautnieks' candidacy was proposed by the Farmers' Union parliament faction. The candidacy must be approved by the parliament. The major Latvia's Way faction might support Strautnieks for the Constitution (Satversme) Protection Bureau director, said its Chairman Andrejs Pantelejevs.

Strautnieks, 52, has worked as investigator, deputy chief of investigation department and chief of the same department. Currently, Police Colonel Strautnieks heads the Interior Ministry's police department economic crimes service.

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owner(s).

**Lithuania****Passage of Russian Troops to Kaliningrad Discussed**

LD1609165394 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1326  
GMT 16 Sep 94

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Vladas Burbulis]

[Text] Vilnius September 16 TASS—Visiting Russian Deputy Foreign Minister Sergey Krylov and his Lithuanian counterpart Albinas Januska discussed the passage of Russian troops and equipment to the Kaliningrad region via Lithuania on Friday.

"Working out rules for such a passage should be Lithuania's task exclusively, and it is Lithuanian Government which is to decide on their wording," Krylov told a news conference.

"Of course, Russia is interested in the contents of this document," he added.

According to Januska, Lithuania asked advice of British, Swedish, Dutch and other foreign experts while drafting the rules for the passage.

Lithuania will "certainly familiarize Russia with the document", he added.

According to Januska, he also discussed with Krylov problems of European security, the way the Russo-Lithuanian agreement on mutual awarding of most-favoured nation status reached in November 1993 was fulfilled and other topical issues.

Krylov and Januska also signed a protocol on cooperation between the two respective Foreign Ministries.

"A basis has been created for more close cooperation between Russian and Lithuanian Foreign Ministries, for regular consultations on bilateral and international issues," Krylov said in regard of the document.



BULK RATE  
U.S. POSTAGE  
PAID  
PERMIT NO. 352  
MERRIFIELD, VA.

This is a U.S. Government publication. Its contents in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the U.S. Government. Users of this publication may cite FBIS or JPRS provided they do so in a manner clearly identifying them as the secondary source.

Foreign Broadcast Information Service (FBIS) and Joint Publications Research Service (JPRS) publications contain political, military, economic, environmental, and sociological news, commentary, and other information, as well as scientific and technical data and reports. All information has been obtained from foreign radio and television broadcasts, news agency transmissions, newspapers, books, and periodicals. Items generally are processed from the first or best available sources. It should not be inferred that they have been disseminated only in the medium, in the language, or to the area indicated. Items from foreign language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed. Except for excluding certain diacritics, FBIS renders personal names and place-names in accordance with the romanization systems approved for U.S. Government publications by the U.S. Board of Geographic Names.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [ ] are supplied by FBIS/JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpts] in the first line of each item indicate how the information was processed from the original. Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear from the original source but have been supplied as appropriate to the context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by the source. Passages in boldface or italics are as published.

#### SUBSCRIPTION/PROCUREMENT INFORMATION

The FBIS DAILY REPORT contains current news and information and is published Monday through Friday in eight volumes: China, East Europe, Central Eurasia, East Asia, Near East & South Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America, and West Europe. Supplements to the DAILY REPORTs may also be available periodically and will be distributed to regular DAILY REPORT subscribers. JPRS publications, which include approximately 50 regional, worldwide, and topical reports, generally contain less time-sensitive information and are published periodically.

Current DAILY REPORTs and JPRS publications are listed in *Government Reports Announcements* issued semimonthly by the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, Virginia 22161 and the *Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications* issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

The public may subscribe to either hardcover or microfiche versions of the DAILY REPORTs and JPRS publications through NTIS at the above address or by calling (703) 487-4630. Subscription rates will be

provided by NTIS upon request. Subscriptions are available outside the United States from NTIS or appointed foreign dealers. New subscribers should expect a 30-day delay in receipt of the first issue.

U.S. Government offices may obtain subscriptions to the DAILY REPORTs or JPRS publications (hardcover or microfiche) at no charge through their sponsoring organizations. For additional information or assistance, call FBIS, (202) 338-6735, or write to P.O. Box 2604, Washington, D.C. 20013. Department of Defense consumers are required to submit requests through appropriate command validation channels to DIA, RTS-2C, Washington, D.C. 20301. (Telephone: (202) 373-3771, Autovon: 243-3771.)

Back issues or single copies of the DAILY REPORTs and JPRS publications are not available. Both the DAILY REPORTs and the JPRS publications are on file for public reference at the Library of Congress and at many Federal Depository Libraries. Reference copies may also be seen at many public and university libraries throughout the United States.